FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GARCIA MEZA SAYS HE WILL REMAIN 20 YEARS

PY251733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1645 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 25 Jul (AFP)--According to a press report issued here today Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza has stated that he will stay in power for 20 years.

General Garcia Meza, who on 17 July headed the military coup that ousted President Lidia Gueiler, told the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA: "I will stay in power 20 years until Bolivia is rebuilt."

Garcia Meza, who is also commander in chief of the army, denied that his government is only a transitional one, until there is a democracy. This is a government of national reconstruction with no established terms. In this case, I am like General (Augusto) Pinochet. I will remain in power for 20 years. New generations will receive a country clean from the Marxist cancer, the new Bolivian president stated. President Pinochet headed a military movement which overthrew the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende in 1973.

Asked whether he were a friend of General Pinochet, the Bolivian president stated: "All the military officers are friends because we have the same education." Then he added: "In this regard, I want General Pinochet to know that I consider him a friend with whom I would like to talk someday." General Garcia Meza also did not rule out a possible visit by the Chilean president to Bolivia, indicating that a meeting between the two could take place someday. Perhaps much earlier than you think, he told the reporter of the Chilean newspaper.

Referring to Chilean-Bolivian relations which were severed by the La Paz government in 1978, he stated: "I think we have to review all kinds of relations." He noted: "We are united geographically," we share the same problems, and we are both members of the large Latin American community. There is no need for us to be fighting with each other." He said he hoped the Chilean Government will recognize the Bolivian Government but he noted: I would like this to happen but unfortunately, it is the Chileans who must decide.

GARCIA MEZA DISCUSSES JUNTA IDEOLOGY, POLICIES

PY251358 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Message to the nation by Gen Luis Garcia Meza over the National Radio Network, with delayed transmission over the state television channel, on the night of 22 July 1980 in La Paz]

[Text] When I assumed the management of the nation--as the trustee of this historic responsibility that is respected by the armed forces--I clearly outlined the political objectives of our revolution; the scope of the economic and social measures that we must imperiously adopt in order to overcome the crisis; and the national doctrine that inspires this institutionalist and patriotic movement.

This irreversible determination of the nation's armed forces is not an isolated, episodic of circumstantial determination. The current revolutionary action and the nature of this government of national reconstruction are based on the rich traditional doctrines that started with the military socialism of President David Toro [1936], which merged with the nationalist and antioligarchic doctrine of President German Busch [1937-1939] and was then enriched by the blood of martyr President Gualberto Villaroel [1943-1946], finally becoming a vivid reality with the popular blossoming of the national revolution, whose formation and development was frustrated by the early demise of President Rene Barrientos [1966-69].

Our political and institutional action therefore springs from ideas and from nationalist, democratic, anti-imperialistic and very deep popular practices. This reality encompasses the essence of our actions which in turn are cast in a world where ideological freshness acquires a new physiognomy, a new nature, precisely due to the fact that the expression itself of the doctrine become a tangible reality in the dialectic triumph of that old and reactionary prejudice: the contradiction between the civilian and military worlds.

Our ideological awareness proposes a government of national reconstruction for the country, maintained responsibly and indispensably by the nation's armed forces which in turn cannot obtain a coherent political and social mandate unless all the mechnaisms for popular participation in power are open.

This participation is achieved by the common organizations of a democratic and pluralist society, by regional and national urban, rural, workers and local peasants organizations that give institutional life and popular power to the national institution which, starting at the municipal level, must acquire a stimulating basis and an effective capability for popular mobilization.

Our government has proposed a change of structures and a nationalist mode of life that is adjusted to the times in which the fatherland is living and to the technological, scientific and cultural factors that we must incoporate into our development. Therefore, we must explicitly achieve the nature of that structural change that will make possible a new organization of the state, a new Bolivian idea of democracy and a new economy that will be at the service of man, the homeless and the poverty-stricken.

In this context, it is important to emphasize the structural notion of social solidarity which binds together the Bolivian people in a national doctrine, a broad social doctrine which has the virtue of being an incentive for social mobilization toward change and revolution.

This is a dependent country with an economic structure which is vulnerable through external factors. That external dependency affects all social classes of the country which have assumed the historic commitment of building a fatherland and promoting prosperity for all regions and social classes with an interest in that task. The way of combating that dependency depends on the clarity with which the main contradiction is perceived, which in the case of this country is the contrast between the external imperial powers and this backward and dependent nation. That contrast of a strategic nature has constantly been ignored by our pontiffs of class struggle, promoters of sterile internal hatred among Bolivians, and those ideologists who have reduced the national problem to an empty and divisive electoral confrontation.

Accepting these historic criteria, these realities which define the nature of our revolutionary revolt and the need to set up concrete and common national tasks and objectives, the national reconstruction government clearly and concretely offers popular participation in power, social and distributive justice within the framework of a Bolivian humanism which can have no other objective than that political-military proposal which was made after the Chaco War and which has found so many fundamental and concrete expressions during this long period of our history.

We will solve the most pressing problems of our economic strangulation according to the national criterion and with efficiency. We will provide the state enterprises with administrative drive and an operative ability which overcomes cumbersome bureaucracy and corruptive indebtedness. Ineffective management and administrative corruption are the two social banes which should be energectically eradicated from the large and vigorous social body of the state enterprises. This basic measure cannot simply be executed through rudimentary administrative procedures. In order to make the measure effective, worker comanagement should be introduced in the main state enterprises through a gradual revolutionary process which gives an answer to this function and this responsibility through nationwide and tangible actions.

It should show its effectiveness precisely in the management of the critical sectors of our production system, the sectors which are now constituting the most serious problem for our development. Our doctrine, being antidogmatic and at the same time nationalist and revolutionary, struggles for a mixed economy in which the active participation of the private and the cooperative sectors in production will provide each with its tasks and above all its responsibilities.

For this we advocate a social market economy, a mixed economy in which the state's primary task would be to work together with the private sector where investment and expansion should be closely tied to ability to provide technology for the production process. We will establish fair and clear-cut game rules to permit this structural harmony to become the very basis of our attitude which is aimed at motivating the people into playing the leading role in national liberation.

We believe it essential to stress the political position of our government in order to pave the way toward this liberation through social justice and popular participation in state affairs. This can be achieved only if we clearly state that our position favors democracy and participation and that we are agents and advocates of new social guidelines aimed at the activation of a broad front of national classes interested in liberation and institutional harmony which implies a civilian-military agreement for the reconstruction of the fatherland.

As to our specific policies within the framework of our ideology, we believe that it is essential to immediately implement an overall emergency policy, a national anti-inflationary plan capable of ending unemployment and underemployment. This policy should be embodied in a frontal attack at the constricting factors which are more evident in the horrible backwardness of the peasant sector. Therefore, our first priority--together with the clean up of state enterprises such as Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], Enaf [National Smelting Enterprise], YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] and CBF [Bolivian Development Corporation]--is the agrarian revolution. This agrarian revolution consists of the modernization of the country's rural life and the organization of production units based on free association, capable of overcoming the structural stagnation caused by nonproductive and impoverishing miniholdings. We will organize this liberating strategy for the agrarian revolution by devoting all the resources of the state to credits, technical assistance, commercialization, mechanization of our agriculture and the enhancement of rural living standards in villages and rural centers. These must become small integrated areas of development provided with the most essential social services which will turn villages into vital working centers and will provide a favorable environment for the flourishing of labor initiative and free association of farmers and peasant workers.

These guidelines of our ideology must be emphasized from the very start to prevent confusion and distortion. As you can see, it is not an improvised and unreal project. It is an updated version of the revolutionary thoughts which have inspired the fatherland, its institutions and men like Busch, Villarroel and Barrientos. Ours is a coherent and earnest position which will enable the people and the armed institution to reach that political unity on which democracy can be built and social justice can be attained in Bolivia. This brotherhood based on reconciled interests and concrete and clear-cut political decisions will provide the basis of a great national unity front against foreign dependence.

Convinced of our patriotic beliefs, we would like all Bolivians to understand our staunch decision to hold the tiller steady on the course toward a great fatherland. No storm or hurricane will instill doubts or hesitation in our minds. I know that the Bolivians of the valleys, the plateaus and the mountains are imbued with magnificent human greatness and I know that this greatness, which is being tested today, will be up to the challenges of history.

May God bless Bolivia, our desires and patriotic convictions.

GARCIA MEZA ANSWERS CLARIN QUESTIONNAIRE

PY272058 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 26 Jul 80 pp 14, 15

[By special correspondent Adolfo Coronato]

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul--A week after the military uprising which led to the forming of the national reconstruction government, the Bolivian capital is now the stage of an unusual and unexpected struggle: Over 50 local newsmen and correspondents as well as radio, press and television newsmen from all over the world are waging a peculiar fratricidal struggle in order to gain access to the president.

Today, 30 hours after a 10-point questionnaire was submitted to the Information Ministry of the Presidency, CLARIN received a reply which is significant both because of its confirmation of earlier statements and the omission of answers to some questions.

This is not all. An announced press conference, previously requested and set by the Presidency for 2000 at the Quemado Palace, was suddenly postponed.

Unofficial sources suggested that the postponement of the press conference was caused by the adverse voting in the OAS today, which reportedly led the president to call an urgent cabinet meeting. Other sources suggested that the statement made by Garcia Meza to a Santiago daily regarding the future of Chilean-Bolivian relations and other topics might lave led to discussions in the military commands.

In this nervous and uncertain atmosphere, CLARIN now gives the replies made by General Garcia Meza to the questionnaire submitted to him; the two questions left unanswered are also given.

This is the interview:

[Question] Mr President, as the highest authority of the 17 July uprising, you have explained the objectives of the "national reconstruction" government. How do you see the Bolivian military and civic situation 1 week after the event? Is the military unanimously standing behind its commanders?

[Answer] Mr Newsman, Mrs Lidia Gueiler handed over the government of the nation to the armed forces, and the junta of commanders entrusted the Presidency to me. The objectives of the new government had been outlined as to the basic tasks which will be carried out by my government during a first stage. There is absolute unanimity among the military commands regarding the reaching of those basic goals.

[Question] It seems that the country is gradually returning to normality, except in the factories and in the mining areas. What is the position of the armed forces, and what will be the future situation of the mines?

[Answer] It is true that groups of agitators and extremists who are acting in an international plot have caused some problems, which have been overcome in time. The workers of the various sectors have stated their desire to resume their activities, and they have now done so in the various cities of the country which have returned to their customary tranquillity, as you may have been able to observe.

[Question] The interior minister has publicly asserted that the armed forces do not intend to cling to and usurp power. What was the reason that led the military men of this country to the 17 July uprising, only 3 weeks before the congress was to appoint a new president?

[Answer] It was Mrs Lidia Gueiler who handed over power to the armed forces.

[Question] Opposition sectors assert that a few days before 17 July the armed forces gave Siles Zuazo's People's Democratic Union their guarantee to respect the verdict of the congress on the appointment of the constitutional president. What is your opinion regarding that comment?

[Answer] It should be pointed out that it was the armed forces themselves that gave rise to the democratic process in Bolivia, a process which, unfortunately, became distorted.

[Question] If the armed forces, as it is said, do not intend to usurp power, what is the situation now of the political parties and the labor unions? Are there plans to normalize political life and union activities in Bolivia?

[Answer] In any process there are stages which must be attained in order to make the normalizing of any political situation possible.

[Question] Will the military-peasant pact be introduced again in Bolivia? Why?

[Answer] The military-peasant pact is based on the identification between the dispossessed majority sectors of this country and the armed forces, whose ranks are filled by men of the people.

[Question] In the field of foreign policy, what is Bolivia's position regarding the United States, Western Europe and Latin America? Does Bolivia wish to totally normalize its relations with the United States and Chile?

[Answer] My government has expressed its will to maintain cordial diplomatic relations with all the countries of the world and to respect the principle of the self-determination of the peoples.

[Question] What does Bolivia expect from its neighbors? What does its government expect from Argentina?

[Answer] That the will for good relations be clearly expressed because we have a common future to build and a tradition which unites us.

The following are the two questions to which no reply was given:

1. You have said on some occasions that Bolivia will even use force to recover its outlet to the Pacific. How does the national reconstruction government plan to deal with Chile regarding the outlet to (?the Pacific Ocean)?

2. When speaking over radio and television, you outlined an economic program. You spoke of a mixed economy and a social market economy. Could you explain if this refers to a specific pattern permitting investment of foreign capital? What plans does your government have to promote the economic development of the country?

SILES ZUAZO INTERVIEWED BY PERUVIAN TELEVISION

PY280150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 27 Jul 80

[By AFP special correspondent Alberto Brun]

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP)--The formation of a national political resistance front, which may include the major Bolivian parties that participated in the 29 June elections but were frustrated by the 17 July military coup, was proposed today by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The winner of the elections made this call during an interview granted in a secret place to the Peruvian program Testimonioc, directed by Cesar Hildebrandt, which will be broadcast today in Lima by America Television Channel 4. The contents of the interview were learned here by the AFP special correspondent before its broadcast.

In a small basement room of an unidentified building in La Paz, Siles Zuazo was filmed and interviewed for a little more than half an hour by Hildebrandt and camerman Cesar Vera.

The reporters told AFP that the People's Democratic Union (UDP) leader maintains very high morale and is convinced that the struggle for democracy in Bolivia will continue untiringly with methods that do not involve bloody confrontations.

Siles Zuazo appears in excellent spirits and in good physical condition, and it could even be said that the persecution has not affected him very much.

His conversation is unhurried, calm and, according to the reporters, he dismisses what some his enemies say about him, that he is an old man. On the contrary, during the whole interview he showed complete lucidity and perfect control of himself. He even expressed some irritation when he was told that his enemies claim that he has a weak personality. The best denial to that statement, he said, is the fact that I have assumed a political career filled with sudden perils that has deprived me of a private and pleasant family life, which most common men enjoy.

Siles Zuazo was wearing a gray shirt and jacket along with a gray scarf and his classic cap--which he does not normally wear, he said, when he has to move from one hiding place to another.

Without mentioning the possibility of political reconciliation, Siles Zuazo spoke of the possibility of organizing a political and labor union resistance in the next few weeks which should involve not only the UDP but all parties.

He then stated that the silence of Banzer and his followers, who have given no public support to the military coup so far, as Victor Paz Estenssoro's National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has also not done, makes it possible to think of forming a very broad front for the purpose of confronting the armed forces, slowly perhaps, but surely.

He admitted that armed resistance is impossible, because the people only have the arms of reason and of their democratic vocation, so the resistance will have to be peaceful. He pointed out Mahatma Gandhi's historic example; he did not need arms for India's victory over oppression.

He said that although the situation in La Paz appears to be normal, physical resistance to the coup d'etat continues in mining districts and rural areas. He explained, however, that it can be foreseen that such opposition will diminish, since it is impossible to confront the armed forces.

In Siles Zuazo's opinion, the coup of 17 July was not the result of a veto by the armed forces against him personally, but he hinted that there might have been such a spurious and unjustified veto against certain UDP parties. He was undoubtedly referring to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], which the military often confuses with organizations of the same name in other countries. He, explained that the MIR, a member party of the UDP, is not like other Latin American MIR's, which have links with Cuba, and that the UDP as a front, the MIR and Hernan Siles in particular, profess a nationalist leftism.

Siles, of course, never assumed a tone of McCarthyism when mentioning the international communist movement, but he was careful to maintain a distance regarding Cuba, the Soviet Union or China.

Returning to the case of the veto, Siles Zuazo explained that the word veto had never been pronounced during a meeting held after the election results were given, which was attended by high-ranking military commanders, including Gen Luis Garcia Meza, leader of the coup d'etat.

Siles Zuazo categorically denied that the UDP had the intention of deposing the high military commanders. He stated, on the contrary, that the UDP program counted on the participation of progressive militarymen among whom, he said, General Garcia Meza can certainly not be named.

Then, referring to the nature of the present regime, he said he believed that it is one of the last attempts by the Bolivian right, supported by certain international groups, to block the will of the people, but that the latter will prevail. He stressed that the present government is inherently frail because, among other things, there is not a single important party that supports it.

Making an analysis of the UDP, he said that it would not have been a precarious government like Salvador Allende's Chile, because there is a very clear difference between the UDP and Allende's regime, since the contradictions within the UDP are much smaller than those which existed within the Chilean Popular Unity.

After paying an emotional homage to the memory of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, whom he compared to the MIR leaders, he said that in the future there might have been political and program agreements between the MIR and Quiroga's socialism, adding that his death was a vile act of premeditated murder.

Regarding labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo's radio and television statements, he admitted that he knew nothing but that he could not help suspect that the circumstances under which they were made and the pressures to which he must have been submitted explained them. He said: I generally agree with Lechin's words that bloodshed should be prevented. He added: I think like him that a civic, not a military, resistance should be formed. This internal struggle combined with the international isolation of theBolivian junta must lead to the fall of the government.

In this connection, he made an appeal for international solidarity in order to isolate the country diplomatically. He concluded by expressing his thanks for the statements made by the Andean Pact foreign ministers and especially mentioned Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez and Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Local political circles gave a very great importance to the television program being sent from Lima today, where delegations are gathering from almost all the countries of the world to attend the transfer of power in Peru from a military government to a regime elected by popular vote.

SILES ZUAZO ISSUES DECLARATION URGING RESISTANCE

PY260248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (AFP)--The leaders of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), Hernan Siles Zuazo and Antonio Aranibar, this afternoon acknowledged that resistance against the 17 July military coup has yielded, but in no way has it been defeated.

Thus, both of them led one to believe that the effort to maintain a general strike and to block the roads in order to paralyze the country has not achieved the result that had been sought.

In an extensive declaration that is signed by Siles Zuazo and Aranibar--the latter is the leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary eft [MIR], which is a member of the UDP--was sent to AFP tonight and contains a detailed review of the events of the past few weeks.

Under the title: "Message to the Bolivians," the document recalls the struggle for democracy of the last 3 years, the confidence that the people deposited in the UDP in the last election and the resistance to the coup of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

It then points out how the struggle of the miners, factory workers, oil workers, oil intellectuals, patriotic soldiers and housewives against the illegitimate and irrational power project has yielded for the time being, but it has done so amid an extensive social unity and with the firmest political aspiration against fascism.

The UDP leaders, as members of the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE], render homage to the memory of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the leader of the Socialist Party, who died during the repressive operations and they demand the freedom of Juan Lechin and of all the detained labor and political leaders. They then ask that CONADE continue its struggle for democracy in Bolivia, working especially at the worker level.

The document then makes a call regarding the tactics to be followed in the effort to reestablish democracy: The epic struggle must involve the safeguarding of the security of the work centers and the life and freedom of the leaders.

The declaration renders homage to the struggle of women and it states that on the 50th anniversary of the university autonomy, Bolivian students should reiterate their free spirit and a will to fight.

The review considers that the majority of the members of the armed forces have opposed and reject the intention of turning them into forces of occupation and national destruction. To this effect there is agreement between the people and all those military officers who are keeping their patriotism and professional ideals high, it adds.

The UDP leaders, and we ourselves personally (Siles Zuazo and Aranibar) have participated from the beginning in the struggle against oppression. With the legitimate popular democracy and the political and organizational representativity with which we are invested, we will redouble our efforts in the service of national and popular resistance from the post that circumstances indicate in this critical time of Bolivia's history.

UDP MEMBERS DENY FORMATION OF PARALLEL GOVERNMENT

PY280215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (AFP)--Sources close to Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the People's Democratic Union [UDP], have categorically denied the possibility of forming a clandestine government.

Siles Zuazo has made known that there apparently exists a misunderstanding regarding his proposal to organize a democratic front for the defense of democracy, with the participation of all the great parties which participated in the 29 June elections. At this moment, however, it is still a proposal for talks; but due to the current situation, the holding of any kind of talks has so far been impossible. It appears to be only an agreement of ideas to be firmed up within the next few hours or days.

INTERIOR MINISTER TALKS WITH LECHIN ON TELEVISION

PY251929 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of 22 July conversation between Interior Minister Col Luis Arze and labor leader Juan Lechin on national television--time not given]

[Text] Minister: Juan, how are you? How are they treating you?

Juan Lechin: Frankly speaking, Colonel, I must say that ever since I have arrived here, I have been treated well. No one has touched me. I have not been molested and I have received no psychological harassment.

Minister: Juan, the mining radios are saying that you are dead and that the message you have addressed to the workers is false. I would like you to clarify this situation.

Juan Lechin: I stand by what I said. I have tried to make myself clear and I have exercised common sense. Today, tomorrow, the next month or after a few months, I will have the opportunity to explain--as I must--fully to my comrades why I changed my mind about the strike which we had decided on in the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy [CONADE]

Minister: Juan...
Juan Lechin: So far I am fine. I tell you once more that up to now I have not suffered and have not been subject to either moral or physical pressures.

Minister: Juan, we want to prevent bloodshed; as good Bolivians we want commonsense and work to prevail in this country. What can you tell the Bolivian workers on the basis of what I have just told you?

Juan Lechin: One of the Bolivian sectors most interested in avoiding bloodshed is obviously the working class, the humble people, because their hands are their only tools to earn a living. Sometimes the workers take advantage of legal means and the rights they have to improve their living standards, because we all know that the Bolivian people are on the verge of hunger. For this they struggle and for this they work. Therefore, the humble people, this working class, are most interested in peace and as their leaders it is also our main concern. For me the life of the humble and the poor, the life of any person, is priceless.

Minister: Juan, the armed forces have received (recibido) President Gueiler's administration because it was truly messed up. The armed forces' attitude is not to take hold of power. Their desire is to reestablish order and I believe that the ones who will benefit most from this will be the workers and the peasants. Do you agree with me, Juan?

Juan Lechin: In a way yes, I do, Colonel. As a military man you obviously use different words. We want and we have struggled and worked for an improvement in the conditions of the people, and not only for the people. We know that there must be a sustained improvement for the working class and the humble people of this country; that is why we believe in the future of the fatherland and there is no denying that the workers have no other means of subsistence than their land. They cannot emigrate; they have no such possibilities, and that is why they are solidly bound to their land and to the possibilities of living, working and improvement which they may get here.

Minister: Your son in France has occupied the embassy and wants us to send him your body. What shall we do with you, Mr. Lechin?

Juan Lechin: Send me the way I am, Colonel, I believe that...Well in any case I believe that this message will get to my son, who is the only thing I have in the world; I love him very much and I admire him a great deal.

Minister: We will let your son know that you are fine. I thank you once more. We will show the Bolivian people once again that fallacies and lies are coming from the ultraleft, from those who seek confrontation among Bolivians.

You have seen Mr Lechin, top leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation who is being held at the headquarters of the 2d Department and that he is perfectly well. Thus, I have proved to the entire world that there is an attempt at provoking a clash among Bolivians.

RESISTANCE OF MINERS REPORTEDLY WEAKENS

PY261348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0350 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government last night held an emergency meeting to discuss the voting of the OAS Permanent Council, which in an unprecedented resolution condemned the coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler.

Army Comdr Luis Garcia Meza, designated president by his air force and navy counterparts after the coup last week, canceled a press conference with foreign correspondents--the first since the coup--as the OAS approved a resolution by a vote of 16 to 3--with 4 abstentions--expressing regret at the military coup.

While resistance to the coup seemed to decrease in the mining districts of southern Bolivia, the Catholic Church asked the government to allow a high-level church commission into the tin-producing areas to oversee the lifting of the military siege which is blocking the arrival of food to the workers.

Military reports revealed yesterday that two railroad bridges were blown up by the miners who still resist the coup near the mining city of Oruro, 250 km east of La Paz, while reports coming from Potosi said that 2,400 miners are holding an indefinite strike ordered when institutional order was disrupted.

Nevertheless, the opposition of the traditionally active miners, who are surrounded by military troops who seek to defeat them through hunger, seemed to weaken on Thursday when approximately 10,000 of them from the Oruro zone agreed to return to their jobs after receiving guarantees that no retaliation will be taken against them by the military officials.

Continuing Resistance

PY272031 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0745 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Oruro, Bolivia, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Oruro, the capital of the department of the same name, through which all means of communication with the mining districts must pass, is experiencing subzero temperatures and the restlessness of the hundreds of miners' relatives unable to travel to Catavi, Siglo XX, Llallagua and Huanuni, which are still surrounded by troops.

Priests questioned here today indicated that they have been unable to travel to the mining districts, where the priests work despite the long walks across the rugged plateaus. They added that the strict military control around the mining centers prevents the passage of persons and vehicles carrying staples to the workers and their families, who have been virtually besieged since 17 July.

However, a few miners have been able to break through the military blockade, arriving in this capital on foot to obtain foodstuffs and return to their districts in the same manner. Several of these travelers refused to speak with LATIN correspondent Gerardo Irusta, afraid of the prevailing lack of security. "How do we know that we are not speaking with a policeman or a government agent?" they asked.

However, after being convinced that they were indeed speaking to a journalist they said: "Say that we are still on general strike; that we are short of food and hungry, but that we have enough courage to go on with the struggle."

The miners have become the pillar of antigovernment resistance. They have blocked the roads and clashed with soldiers, resulting in 7 dead and 15 injured, according to sources of the Oruro branch of the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights.

PEASANT CONFEDERATION SUPPORTS MILITARY COUP

PY272134 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Communique issued by the Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation]

[Text] The Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation [CNTCB], identifying itself with the armed forces of the nation, declares:

1. [Number as published] The Bolivian peasants are aware of the events which took place on 17 July, during which the armed forces of the nation took over the government to protect the prestige and the supreme interests of the country at a time when international communism and its followers were getting ready to strike a cunning blow designed to destroy the nation by means of an electoral fraud through which they sought to institutionalize chaos and confusion, plunging Bolivia into the servitude to which the Marxists are accustomed.

Therefore, the CNTCB, whose leadership was appointed at the Eighth National Congress held in Sucre in May 1979, resolves:

To give full support to the armed forces government because it is the only guardian institution of the fatherland and because it is identified with the Bolivian peasants and the Bolivian people, whose interests and national way of life it defends with great faith and hope placed at the service of Bolivia.

We state this support in a revolutionary manner, aware that the political program of the current military government fully complies with the hopes of our anti-imperialist people, and that its concrete objective is to promote in Bolivia a great historic agreement among the social classes interested in liberating the nation from every brand of foreign interference.

We are also aware that the government's top priority will be to resolve the problem of the Bolivian peasants, whose main demand is a new interpretation of the agrarian revolution capable of providing dignity, health and education to the national majority which is living in rural areas.

I ARMY CORPS COMMANDER WARNS TERRORISTS

PY261235 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0325 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Military communique]

[Text] The I Corps commander informs the public that since the entire country has been declared a military zone, especially the districts of Oruro and Potosi, [words indistinct] any action which may be regarded as sabotage or terrorism will be drastically suppressed and its perpetrators and accomplices considered subversive criminals who will be arrested, tried and punished pursuant to the provisions of articles 73 and 74 of the Military Penal Code.

[Signed] Brig Gen Hernan Ferrel, I Army Corps commander.

BOMBS EXPLODEDIN LA PAZ; SUPPLIES SCARCE IN MINING AREAS

PY251549 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian capital and other large cities are in an atmosphere of intimidation caused by bomb explosions. There is a state of fear, especially of the despotic and even the nervous reaction of the armed forces.

Bombs which had been placed in two buses exploded last night. The bombs were powerful and put the microbuses out of service, but there were no victims.

The morning paper PRESENCIA, which appeared on the streets this afternoon, emphasized that the Bolivian population is going through a time of distress because of the supply problems of foodstuffs and fuel and the shortage of service. Radio stations controlled by the mineworkers which were heard in La Paz said that help from the peasants is necessary because of the state of anxiety reigning in the mining areas. Radio Siglo XX, controlled by the Oblate priests, agreed to resume its transmission which was suspended yesterday in order to send messages to organize the supply of foodstuffs. The station said that some housewives have been under rationing for 48 hours because of transportation difficulties between Oruro City and the minefields.

LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP REPORTS EXECUTIONS OF CIVILIANS

PY272003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 27 Jul 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (LATIN)--The archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, today reported that civilians have been executed by groups loyal to the military government installed in Bolivia after the 17 July coup d'etat.

The bishop today delivered a homily at a parish church of this city in which he spoke about the severe violations of human rights which were reported last night by a communique issued by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference.

At the end of the Mass held at the San Sebastian parish church, Msgr Jorge Manrique was questioned by journalists, whom he told that four persons were executed in a poor neighborhood near the El Alto Airport here. "I do not know if this was done by paramilitary groups or by the army, but I do know that there have been executions," the 64-year-old archbishop said.

He added that the military government recently agreed to allow two church committees to visit detention places in this capital to check on the status of an unspecified number of political prisoners and to visit the mining districts to see what the situation is in those places.

Manrique made it clear that his poor health, caused by a heart condition, will not allow him to travel to the mines where the workers were still resisting the armed forces government yesterday.

The Jesuit archbishop last night received statements of solidarity from Bolivian bishops and from the head of the Bolivian Catholic Church, Cardinal Clemente Maurer, in view of the attacks and slanderous statements launched against him as a result of his initial criticism of alleged violations perpetrated after the ouster of former President Lidia Gueiler.

The Permanent Episcopal Council met here for an unscheduled conference and has issued a document which was today published by the local press. In this document, the episcopal council demanded that the military government eliminate armed groups of irregulars, which it held responsible for severe violations of human rights.

The church communique, the first of its kind since the bloody coup d'etat, discussed the difficult times which the country is experiencing and indicated that these events require in-depth and calm reflection capable of enlightening minds and calming the passions.

The communique reaffirmed the duty of religious authorities to view the events in the light of faith, the doctrinaire guidelines of the popes, the ecumenical councils, and the decisions reached at the Medellin and Puebla meetings.

The bishops lamented the breakdown of the constitutional order "which had been taking place with such sacrifice" and urged the new government to swiftly create an atmosphere favorable to the reinstatement of this order as soon as possible.

They criticized violence as being the cause of so much confrontation and bloodshed and strongly condemned the violent deeds perpetrated recently. They reported "deaths, injuries, raids--even on church buildings--destruction of news media, threats, arrests and so forth."

Through its bishops, the Catholic Church expressed its concern over the existence of armed groups of irregulars who operate outside the law and cannot be identified due to their peculiar modus operandi. It held these groups responsible for the severe violation of human rights and asked the government to control and eradicate these groups.

The church communique advocated compliance with the universal declaration of human rights and lamented the fact that Bolivia has been declared a military zone. The communique requested the lifting of the state of siege and the reinstatement of the constitution "under whose provisions no citizen can be arrested, detained or imprisoned without an order from the appropriate authority."

The church announced its decision to watch over the fulfillment of these rights and indicated that it has created a committee charged with visiting the prisoners, hastening their release, guaranteeing their security and proper treatment and providing them with the necessary help.

The bishops stated their desire to keep the present situation from getting worse. They also urged the faithful and men of good will to remain united by the spirit of brotherhood and mutual aid, shying away from feelings of hate and revenge.

They reminded the priests and members of the church that they must not publicly support any political groups or parties and criticized these groups and parties for encouraging actions which could lead to violence and strife among brothers.

The bishops asked all Bolivians to remain calm and reasonable and voiced their hope that confrontations and bloodshed will be avoided.

CARDINAL MAURER URGES END TO VIOLENCE

PY252040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1536 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (TELAM-EFE)--Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, top Bolivian Catholic authority, today, Friday, urged all citizens to avoid all kinds of violence and confrontations to reach the peace which is so desired by our people.

In a circular sent to the faithful of Sucre, a city located approximately 740 km from here and whose bishop is Cardinal Maurer, and which is also circulated to all other parts of the country, he expressed his concern over the Bolivian situation.

I believe I am not mistaken in supposing that the armed forces' sole intention is to avoid the struggle among Bolivians to achieve the peace which is highly desired by our people, the bishop stated.

The circular was published after a meeting held between the cardinal and the commander of the Sucre military region. I would regret if the climate of order is distrubed and the armed forces are forced to resolve the situation, the cardinal lamented.

Cardinal Maurer insists on the fact that, watching over the integrity of society in general and over our fatherland Bolivia, we should give up all enmity and preserve the fundamental core of society which is the family.

"I hope you will understand my concern, which is above all creeds and parties, and I reiterate my persistent call for serenity and Christian charity, in addition to the control of our youth so that they may not get involved in actions which may serve as instruments to disturb the tranquillity of the people," the bishop added.

The episcopal council of the Bolivian church, which is made up of the top church leaders, yesterday began an anlysis of the situation resulting from the change in government which took place more than a week ago.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TIES WITH CHILE MAY BE RESUMED

PY250012 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2206 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jul (TELAM)--Bolivia and Chile may soon resume relations, a government official reported here today. In a statement broadcast over the army radio, Foreign Minister Brig Gen Javier Cerruto said that the Foreign Ministry has been conducting careful studies to determine the possibility of reestablishing relations with Chile at the ambassadorial level.

The announcement was considered in local diplomatic circles as the most important one made thus far by the new government in the international area. Cerruto said one of the main reasons for opening a new stage in Chilean-Bolivian relations was the good attitude shown by the Chilean journalists in analyzing the Bolivian situation.

GARCIA MEZA ASKS FOR ARGENTINA'S 'FRIENDSHIP'

PY260050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (TELAM)--In a brief statement made to TELAM this afternoon, military junta President Gen Luis Garcia Meza said: Friendship, friendship, friendship: This is what I ask of Argentina.

The president said: As you journalists should have confirmed, the situation is now absolutely normal in my country. He thus avoided comment on reports circulating in La Paz about problems in the country's mining centers.

Speaking about integration, Garcia Meza said that Bolivia, in view of its geographic position, is a country which is bound to play an essential role in the context of the South American subcontinent. Bolivia, on whose territory both the Pacific and the River Plate Basin begin, is definitely linked to the fate of the continent. Its perspective as a central country is important in the context of continental integration.

Commenting on the fundamental objectives of his government, Garcia Meza said the armed forces government of reconstruction seeks political and socioeconomic objectives designed to achieve Bolivia's integrated development. He said: Man, as a human being, should be the recipient of all the benefits of development because we believe he holds essential values.

At the unscheduled interview held in a corridor of government palace, General Garcia Meza declined to comment on his country's position regarding the Andean Pact countries. Nor did he answer a question about the existence of detainees charged with belonging to the extreme left. He said he will discuss these issues at a press conference scheduled for tonight.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS TAKES CONCERTED ACTION ON PRISONERS

PY241947 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have revealed that the diplomatic corps accredited in La Paz initiated a joint action today to learn of the situation of the political prisoners and to ensure that human rights are observed in the way they are treated. So far, there has been no official report regarding the number of detained people reportedly in the hands of the security organizations of the new military government which emerged as a result of the coup d'etat last Thursday, the sources said.

The diplomatic corps met yesterday and entrusted the mission to the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Alfio Rapisarda, since there are no diplomatic relations between the rest of the countries and the military junta, it was said. The sources explained that three subjects will be submitted for the consideration of the government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza: 1. That the number, names and state of health of the citizens and political leaders who have been arrested be revealed; 2. That the government comply with the rules of human rights in the treatment given to the prisoners; and 3. A demand that two of the deposed President Lidia Gueiler's ministers be released from their detention. According to the sources, Colombia, Ecuador and Egypt did not participate in the meeting.

Fernando Salazar Paredes, who was integration minister and is also chairman of the Andean Pact Commission, is among the imprisoned former officials and another is the newsman Oscar Pena Franco, who held the post of press and information minister of the Presidency. The government information organizations have not given any names or the number of prisoners, who also cannot be visited by international organizations, such as the Bolivian Red Cross.

MEXICO's LOPEZ PORTILLO ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY272207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Manaus, Brazil, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived in this city today to begin an official 4-day visit to Brazil.

The Mexican president will spend his first day in Brazil on a private tourist trip before going to Brasilia tomorrow to hold contacts with Brazilian officials. Lopez Portillo will be received by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. It is expected that the two presidents will discuss aspects of trade and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The Mexican president arrived at the Manaus airport at 1750 local time from Costa Rica, where he began his tour through several Latin American countries.

GOVERNMENT 'PROBABLY' WILL RECOGNIZE BOLIVIAN REGIME

PY261652 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] According to Itamaraty officials, the Brazilian Government will probably recognize the new Bolivian regime, but only after the visit to Brazil of Mexican President Lopez Portillo, who is now in Costa Rica. The Brazilian delegates to the OAS have abstained from voting for censure motions against the Bolivian Government. The resolution has been approved by the other OAS members.

BOLIVIAN CONSUL IN CORUMBA UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

PY251544 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty has reported that no steps will be taken to evacuate the Bolivian consular office [consulado] in Corumba which has been taken over by Bolivian residents of that city and officials of that diplomatic mission.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Consul Julio Davila Valdivia is under protection of the military police; he has not yet made any request to the Brazilian officials that the consular office building be evacuated.

OPPOSITION PARTIES PROTEST BOLIVIAN COUP

PY251353 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Representatives of the PDT [Workers Democratic Party], the PT [workers party], the Workers Union and other organizations such as the Brazilian Press Association, have decided to issue a joint communique to protest the military coup in Bolivia. The communique will be presented this morning to the consul general in Rio de Janeiro during a rally with slogans and picket signs.

BRIEFS

EXPORT, IMPORT FIGURES--Sao Paulo, 20 Jul (AFP)--According to a report released here today by Laerte Setubal Filho, president of the Brazilian Exporters Association, Brazilian foreign trade registered a $2-billion deficit during the first 6 months of 1980. The report also pointed out that exports for that period amounted to 9.5 billion. The exporters association also stated that it estimates Brazilian petroleum imports this year will amount to $11.5 billion as compared to $7 billion during 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 20 Jul 80 PY]

ROLDOS GREETS VISITING COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

PA271931 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 27 Jul (EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos reviewed political problems of Central and South America during a 1-hour meeting held here today.

Carazo arrived in Guayaquil, principal Ecuadorean port, at 1300 on a service stopover on his way to Lima where he will attend the presidential inauguration tomorrow.

President Roldos received his colleague at the air base installations and hosted a luncheon for him. Although details of the meeting were not disclosed, it was learned that the main topics discussed were related to the thwarted democratic process in Bolivia, and the current situation in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

ROLDOS WARNS OIL BOOM OVER, HARD TIMES AHEAD

PA261612 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The government is not promoting a class struggle, but it does want those [words indistinct] the father of hunger and misery to see justice done to them, President Jaime Roldos has said during a moving speech on the need for social justice in Ecuador. He spoke during a solemn Guayaquil City Hall session on the anniversary of the founding of the city. He said that after freedom and a lay society have been achieved, primary goals of Eloy Alfaro's struggle, society needs the means to provide worthy living conditions to the people.

[Begin Roldos recording] We have clearly stated that the coming months and years will be very hard times. We said that the oil boom, which should have benefited our country but unfortunately ended up in the foreign bank accounts, is over. [end recording]

DEMONSTRATORS FAIL TO STORM BOLIVIAN EMBASSY

PA270425 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0109 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 26 Jul (LATIN)--Some 60 persons attempted this afternoon to occupy the Bolivian Embassy in the Ecuadorean capital.

The group approached the Bolivian embassy with the intention of invading the building to protest the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler.

A 10-member guard contingent was posted in front of the building located in the northern residential sector of this capital. The contingent was reinforced by 40 more guards when the demonstrators of the newly created Committee of Solidarity with the Bolivian People and Bolivian Residents in Ecuador arrived on a bus.

The demonstrators carried posters with slogans rejecting Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who headed the 17 July coup, and a Bolivian flag with a black ribbon placed atop the staff. Upon alighting from the vehicle, the demonstrators expressed their "rejection and disavowal of the genocidal junta led by Garcia Meza" in a manifesto released to the press.

The police took the demonstrators to a police station and they were released a short while later. The demonstrators returned by bus to the front of the Bolivian Embassy, located on the third floor of a four-story building. They are still there but have not entered the embassy.

BELAUNDE RULES OUT SANCTIONS AGAINST BOLIVIA

PY280346 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry today ruled out sanctions by the Andean Group against Bolivia because of the latest coup d'etat in that country.

During a luncheon given by the foreign press the day before he assumes the post of president, Belaunde deplored the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia. He added: "But we cannot interfere in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region, because integration would then become impossible."

The Bolivian situation resulting from the 17 July coup will be the main topic of a meeting of the presidents of the Andean Group here on Tuesday. The Andean Group is composed of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia.

Ecuador has taken a hard line regarding the coup d'etat and has withdrawn its ambassador from La Paz. Well-informed sources told this news agency, however, that the Andean presidents will limit themselves to "lamenting" the interruption of the democratic process.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS ARRIVE FOR INAUGURATION

PY272035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordoba, members of the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta, arrived here today at 1340 to participate in Fernando Belaunde Terry's presidential inauguration ceremony, which will take place at the legislative palace tomorrow.

The Nicaraguan junta members and their retinue arrived at the airfield of Peruvian Air Force Air Group 8, where they were received by Peruvian President Francisco Bermudez, the members of the military government junta and the diplomatic corps.

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR STRESSES GOOD RELATIONS

PY250310 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Adm Pedro Sanchez Moreno, the Argentine ambassador to Peru, stated today that Peru and Argentina maintain very cordial relations which will be furthered under the new constitutional government. He added that the two countries maintain a sincere friendship which cannot be undermined by minor incidents.

He concluded by saying that there is very good will from both Popular Action leaders and the Argentine Government toward strengthening Peruvian-Argentine relations. Thus Ambassador Sanchez Moreno rejected the alleged deterioration of relations between the two countries as a result of President Videla's decision to cancel his trip to Peru. He said that President Videla had named him as his personal representative at President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration on 28 July.

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION TO INAUGURATION--Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived early today to attend the inauguration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80 PY]

ROYO CANCELS TRIP TO PERU BECAUSE OF BROTHER'S DEATH

PA272150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo canceled his trip to Lima today for the inauguration of Peruvian President Belaunde Terry because of the death of his brother, Ricardo Rafael Royo.

Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella, Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez and other officials will represent President Royo in Lima.

Ricardo Rafel Royo died here last night of a heart attack. He was 43 and had joined the Canal Zone police on 22 October 1964, a few months after an incident between Panamanian students and the U.S. Army which left 20 dead. Ricardo Rafael Royo is survived by his wife and five children, including twins.

CANAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE INSTALLED

PA251252 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Canal Consultive Committee was installed this afternoon at a ceremony on the 15th floor of the National Bank Building. The Consultative Committee is a body with an equal number of Panamanian and U.S. representatives. Panama is represented by Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, economist (Resides) Vargas, and Jose Maria Cabrera. The United States will be represented by Ambassador Ambler Moss, Gen Wellborn Dolvin and Ambassador David Popper, State Department representative.

The Consultative Committee has the delicate task of recommending general policies aimed at guaranteeing the canal's financial and operational viability, the maintenance and development of international trade and our country's reasonable economic participation. It will also recommend policies on the employment and professional training of those Panamanians who will take over responsibilities during the gradual transfer of the installations.

The Consultative Committee's installation implements paragraph 7 of article 3 of the Panama Canal Treaty.

According to Dr Ernesto Perez Balladares, the Consultative Committee must serve as the top advisory body for the Panamanian and U.S. Governments on the canal enterprise's most important policies and on the fulfillment of the fundamental objectives of our new contract relationship.

For Ambassador Ambler Moss, the Consultative Committee constitutes one of the most important instruments in the new Panamanian-U.S. canal relationship. According to Moss, the Consultative Committee will make it possible to examine canal policies and decisions, particularly those that create conflicts and frictions, in order to recommend the most suitable solutions to both nations.

The committee's meetings began immediately and may conclude tomorrow, when it might announce the topics discussed.

BRIEFS

NEW INVESTMENTS--Representatives of the companies Industria de Lamparas Maja, S.A., Industria Panamena de Cocoa, S.A., (Celi), S.A. and (?Squibb) and Company have each signed contracts with the Commerce and Industries Ministry for investments totaling 2.5 million balboas to create 200 new jobs. The companies are taking advantage of the incentives provided by the Panamanian Government in order to create new jobs in the country and to obtain new technology for our industries. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80 PA]

COSTA RICA

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES; WORK SESSIONS BEGIN

PA261251 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] One hour and 30 minutes after his arrival in Costa Rica, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo began his work sessions with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio. The presidents will discuss various topics: the oil crisis, the tuna problem, the violent Central American situation and a possible commercial agreement between the two nations, under which Mexico would buy from us a large amount of agricultural products. On several occasions Carazo has said that Mexico is a promising market for our agricultural products.

Meanwhile, the first ladies of Mexico and Costa Rica signed an agreement. Only 5 minutes before the presidents of Mexico and Costa Rica met to begin their first formal talks, Mrs Carmen de Lopez Portillo and Mrs Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, first ladies of Mexico and Costa Rica, respectively, met. At the presidential house's special sessions room, the two first ladies signed an agreement for mutual cooperation on behalf of abandoned children. Both Mrs Lopez Portillo and Mrs Carazo Odio voiced satisfaction over the signing of this document.

Mexican technicians and other ranking government officials also met yesterday at the presidential house to discuss matters connected with the technical advice that Mexico provides us and to (?study) the possibility of financing certain sums of money which, for one reason or another, cannot be supplied by the Central American countries.

Costa Rica has become the the standard bearer in the struggle for better oil treatment for Central America. Mexico does guarantee that both our country and the rest of Central America will have the supply (?needed for development).

The Costa Rican president yesterday received several gifts from the Mexican president. One of the gifts was handmade by the illustrious visitor [words indistinct] Mexican folkloric motifs. Another gift was a [word indistinct], which our president immediately decided to place in the waiting room of his office at the presidential house.

After this ceremony, a cup of coffee was offered to Lopez Portillo, who called for unity among our countries. At about 1800 the Mexican president received the keys to the city from the San Jose municipal authorities.

At the Foreign Ministry, where the ceremony was being held, the Mexican president delivered his first speech. In it he called for unity among our nations and added: [Begin recording in progress] ...That our people's anticolonial permanent expression of our history, should and can transcend. That with the fraternity and understanding of peoples such as ours, Latin America can raise its voice--now growing deaf due to the stain unfortunately advancing on rather than retreating from our continent. But it is precisely at obscure moments such as this that the will reemerges. Our clear voice should be raised and if we, Costa Rica and Mexico, do so in unison, turning our weaknesses into (?other things), we shall find a positive mankind. This is my view, this is how I [word indistinct] it and this is the idea behind our visit to this beloved, beautiful and valuable country. [end recording]

Further Details

PA280159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0755 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, in a news conference held last night at the presidential palace in San Jose, advocated ideological pluralism and the principle of nonintervention.

At the conclusion of an official 40-hour visit to Costa Rica, the Mexican president justified his trip to Latin America as a search for political currents or the ideology of their governments. "If we can have friendly and trade relations with all the nations of the world regardless of their ideologies, there is all the reason to have them with the nations of Latin America," said Lopez Portillo.

The Mexican president leaves for Brazil at 1430 GMT today, the second country he will visit on his trip, which will also take him to Venezuela and Cuba.

In reply to a request to explain the purpose of his trip and the meetings he will have with Social Christian and Communist heads of state as well as with those of other ideologies, such as the Brazilians, the Mexican president said that by making the trip he was recognizing facts and facing hemispheric reality. However, Lopez Portillo explained that his country broke relations with deposed Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza because he headed a genocidal government. He also explained the suspension of relations with Chile by stating that "Pinochet is a traitor who does not even deserve to call himself an officer."

Referring to the present situation in some Central American countries, Lopez Portillo said that "I view with optimism the process to normalize Nicaragua's institutional life and see with concern the events taking place in other countries of the area." He said the events now taking place in Central America have repercussions in other parts of the world and could cause "crises among powerful countries."

Lopez Portillo said that for the time being Mexico will maintain its present oil exploitation policy and will change it only if future conditions in the country or the world warrant.

The Mexican President will return to Costa Rica on 3 August to meet in San Jose with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and President Rodrigo Carazo.

Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo will sign an agreement in San Jose to help the poor Central American and Caribbean nations which do not produce their own oil. Lopez Portillo was queried on the terms of this agreement but refused to advance any details. However, it has been affirmed in Venezuela and Mexico that the agreement will be revolutionary and worthy of being imitated by other oil-producing countries.

During his visit to Costa Rica Lopez Portillo agreed to extend technical assistance to Costa Rica for oil exploration and exploitation. Mexican technicians have visited Costa Rica to analyze the geophysical surveys made by transnational companies and Costa Rican experts and recommended further studies.

According to the surveys made in the Uatsi-Cocoles region of Baja Talamanca on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast, there might be sufficient oil to produce 40,000 barrels a day. Costa Rica's present consumption averages 20,000 barrels a day, of which Venezuela supplies 60 percent and Mexico 30 percent, while the rest comes from Curacao.

Lopez Portillo received numerous demonstrations of sympathy from Costa Rican officials and the people during his visit to the country.

Lopez Portillo's Departure

PA271543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jul (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo left Costa Rica this morning after an official 48-hour visit to San Jose enroute to Brazil, the second leg of a Latin American tour.

After visiting Brazil, the Mexican chief of state will visit Venezuela and Cuba before returning to San Jose on 3 August. On this occasion Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who will also visit Costa Rica, will announce the details of their oil assistance program to benefit the Central American countries.

Carazo Remarks

PA272142 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1427 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Interview with President Rodrigo Carazo at Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose--live]

[Text] [Question by unidentified speaker] Don Rodrigo, are you pleased with the visit of the Mexican president?

[Answer] Yes. It was not only very pleasant but very constructive. We were able to do a number of things we had planned. The final talks on matters which were the subject of the agreements signed yesterday were also very successful. Thus we can say that the purpose of the visit was completely fulfilled for the benefit of the friendship between Mexico and Costa Rica and for the benefit of Mexico, because Costa Rica will be able to sell it many products it now lacks and, naturally, for the benefit of Costa Rica, as one can surmise by reading the joint communique.

[Question] And how about oil, Mr President?

[Answer] Things are going well. I think we will meet in 8 days with the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico here in Costa Rica.

[Question] Is there any possibility that the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta will come here?

[Answer] Well, we have been thinking that they can come during the week of 3-10 [August]. However, on the basis of trust and friendship, we thought it would be best if the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico made their visit, which is of interest to all countries in the area, and then make arrangements with the junta for its visit here.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President.

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA250222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Emilio Ludovino Fernandez and Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic and of Costa Rica, respectively, signed a joint declaration condemning all forms of terrorism wherever it occurs. They say in the joint declaration that terrorism is absolutely against man's rights and dignity.

The joint declaration also stresses the importance of peace and respect for man's fundamental rights. Based on this, the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica suggest that a dialogue be held to solve international conflicts, but if such a dialogue fails, then international organizations should intervene as a possible formula for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Foreign Ministers Fernandez and Calderon Fournier reiterated their governments' absolute respect for the right of self-determination of people--a right which should be exercised in total freedom. In the joint declaration, they say that self-determination grants the people the right to choose the economic, social and political system they consider most sutiable to their needs. They are also opposed to any form of pressure, either domestic or foreign, which in any way affects people's self-determination.

Foreign Minister Fernandez delivered to President Rodrigo Carazo an invitation from his government to visit the Dominican Republic. He also reiterated his government's support to create the university for peace, which is a project of President Carazo's government.

The Governments of the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica also wish to express, through their respective foreign ministers and the joint declaration signed in San Jose, their deep concern over the violent situation which prevails in large portions of Central America. The two governments hope that in the end law will prevail over this complicated situation in Central America.

The two governments formed a joint commission to be in charge of implementing commercial agreements and to establish new ones, if necessary. The commission will meet once every 2 years, either in Santo Domingo or San Jose.

The joint declaration also establishes that it is not necessary for Dominican and Costa Rican citizens to have a visa to visit their countries.

EMBASSY REFUGEES ARRIVE FROM EL SALVADOR

PA272139 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 26 July (AFP)--The 215 Salvadorans who today left the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador, which they had been occupying for 16 days, arrived this afternoon in Liberia, 230 km north of here. The refugees were airlifted on two flights, one by LACSA and the other by the Salvadoran Air Force.

The peasants, including 150 children and 26 women, were received at the airport by the Costa Rican Red Cross, which immediately vaccinated them. Twenty children will be hospitalized because of advanced malnutrition.

The refugees were to be taken tonight to the Murcielago Estate--which was owned by former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza--where authorities have set up tents, and have stored goods, clothes and medicine. The peasants must remain in quarantine under the care of the Red Cross to prevent any risk of an epidemic, because some of them are showing symptoms of measles and typhoid fever.

After this period the Costa Rican authorities must find a place to relocate the peasants, who said they had sought refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy to protest Salvadoran Army repression in the rural regions.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS BOLIVIA, MANAGUA, BOWDLER VISIT

PA250445 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Interview with Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena by unidentified reporter on 24 July in his office--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Chavez Mena, regarding Bolivia, could the Salvadoran rejection of the military coup mean a possible break in relations with that country?

[Answer] Not necessarily. We have to analyze the matter after following the turn of events. I can say that for the present that we shall ask our ambassador in Bolivia to return to the country so that we can consult with him.

[Question] You represented the Salvadoran Government during the celebration of the first Sandinist anniversary in Nicaragua. Could you give us your impressions of that event?

[Answer] I did go to Nicaragua for 1 day, Saturday, in reply to an invitation made by the Nicaraguan Government. I attended as foreign minister and witnessed the ceremonies and festivities celebrating the fall of the Somoza regime. I believe that the Salvadoran people applauded and do applaud the fact that a regime such as Somoza's no longer exists in that country. We hope that the present regime will really advance toward a truly democratic process and establish a democracy and a system allowing the Nicaraguan people to obtain social and economic benefits.

I attended the festivities, the parade as well as the various ceremonies. It was an excellent experience and allowed me to see the political development in that country and to learn various opinions since a large number of countries were represented there.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, we have learned that members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] were also invited to the celebration of the Sandinist anniversary. Could you give us your opinion on this invitation to two conflicting sectors in a country?

[Answer] We were officially invited and attended in response to this. I am not familiar with the conditions under which the FDR attended.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, in a recent interview granted this station, Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez made a statement regarding the Arizona tragedy and the U.S. immigration policy. He came out in favor of a revision of this policy. He believed it unacceptable that the Vietnamese, Cubans or Russians have greater freedom to enter the United States than Latin Americans. We would like you, as foreign minister, to give us your opinion [to tell us] on the statements made by the interior minister and if you think it is possible to obtain a revision of the immigration policy.

[Answer] I fully agree with the statements made by Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez; this is also the Foreign Ministry's attitude on the matter. We have informed the U.S. Government of our concern in this respect. We hope that this painful tragedy will lead to a revision of the U.S. immigration policy. We would like to enter into immediate talks with the U.S. Government in this respect and have done so already. I am hopeful that we shall attain some changes in that immigration policy.

[Question] One last question, Mr Foreign Minister: William Bowdler visited El Salvador this week. I would like to know the purpose of Mr Bowdler's visit and if he held any official talks.

[Answer] Mr Bowdler, Senator [as heard] McHenry and Ambassador Young, [as heard] part of the U.S. mission to Nicaragua, took advantage of the opportunity and visited us Sunday and Monday morning.

We did meet with him officially. He presented his greetings and we analyzed relations between the two countries. He said that the U.S. Government wishes to give its continued support to the government junta as he informed newsmen.

I think that his visit was positive because it allowed him to learn more of our problems. I understand he spoke to various sectors in order to have a more general idea of our problems.

API NEWS CRITICIZES BOWDLER, U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY

PA260106 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 134, pp 1192, 1193

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 July, API NEWS--The outrageous intervention of the United States in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, this time in the field of diplomacy, was clearly evident during the news conference hosted by William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, at the "Bunker," also known as the "American" Embassy.

During the news conference, Bowdler spoke very well of the government junta. He hinted that the United States is the "godfather" of the regime which is right now murdering the peasants, workers, teachers, high school students, honest political leaders and the best people of our country.

Bowdler said he was happy to say that El Salvador was not headed toward communism. He is happy because, according to him, the people, the true people, are losing the battle.

From Bowdler's statement, it was evident that he has already given instructions to the fascist Governments of Honduras and El Salvador to shake hands, especially now that they are in danger of being destroyed by the people of those two countries.

Bowdler said that he "deplored" the fact that the army had captured and tortured Lidia Gueiler, had forced her to turn the government over to it and had established another dictatorship in Bolivia. Nobody believed him. Rather, they believed that these were diplomatic words (in other words, hypocritical words), because the United States is surely very happy that their friends will again be running Bolivia.

As is public knowledge, the U.S. official is an expert at maintaining Latin American dictatorships, although his talents failed him in Nicaragua. Bowdler commented on the case of some Salvadorans killed in the Arizona desert because some "newsmen" asked him about this. He said he was sorry to hear about what happened to our poor "wetbacks" but that the U.S. laws must be respected. However, he said that exceptions are made with the Cuban worms, the traitors to the Vietnamese people, and other similar people. Something he did not say is that the United States shuts its doors to people who are fleeing from hunger and persecution in their respective countries, such as the Haitians and the Salvadorans who seek refuge there.

After Bowdler's diplomatic reference to the case of the Salvadoran wetbacks who died in Arizona, some newsmen who did not have the courage to speak were wondering..."Why does the United States discriminate against the Salvadorans who are fleeing from their country's problems, when it takes upon itself the right to intervene militarily, diplomatically and in every other way in something which is strictly the business of the Salvadorans, such as the struggle for the government which the Salvadorans think is best for them? [paragraph continues]

"If the United States claims it is such a good friend of the Salvadorans, why does it not open its doors, without discrimination, so that the Salvadorans will be able to enter and leave freely? Why is it that the Salvadorans who want to travel to the United States are humiliated by being forced to form endless lines at the U.S. Embassy from the crack of dawn to nightfall, only to be denied visas in the end?"

HONDURAS

ASSEMBLY APPOINTS POLICARPO PAZ GARCIA PRESIDENT

PA261534 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] In today's session, the honorable national Constituent Assembly decided to turn Over the Presidency of the republic to Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia in his role as chief of the nation's armed forces.

We will now read the text of Decree No 2 so the Honduran people will be aware of it:

Decree No 2

The national Constituent Assembly, invested with all the powers of the nation, whereas:

The Honduran Armed Forces, particularly in the last two periods of government, adopted all the necessary measures for the prompt return to a normal constitutional situation in this nation;

The general elections for deputies of the national Constituent Assembly on 20 April 1980 were a truly significant event which must be viewed as an example of the Honduran people's political maturity;

Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, as president of the military government junta and chief of the armed forces, has fulfilled the armed forces' promises and the junta's responsibility in making possible truly free elections and the installation of this national Constituent Assembly in a climate of harmony and peace;

Credit for the aforementioned events should be given and a record of this should be left for the future generations.

It decrees:

1. To give a vote of confidence to the nation's armed forces and a vote of recognition to the military government junta, entrusting to Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, as chief of the armed forces, the presidency of the republic until, in accordance with the constitution issued by this assembly, the constitutional president elected by the people's direct vote takes office.

2. This decree will go into effect the moment it is approved.

Issued in the sessions room of the national Constituent Assembly in the city of Tegucigalpa on 25 July 1980. Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president, (Beningo Irias), secretary, Juan Pablo Urrutia (Vaudales), secretary.

NICARAGUA

CASTRO VISIT INCLUDES TOUR OF SOUTHERN AREAS

PA251654 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Report by Maria Lourdes Vega]

[Text] Dr Fidel Castro, president of the socialist Republic of Cuba, made an extensive tour of the various municipalities in Rivas Department yesterday, including areas where the fiercest fighting occurred on the southern front during the war against the Somoza dictatorship. Along with Comdrs Luis Carrion and Eden Pastora, as well as Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, the political leader of the nonaligned countries visited Sapoa, Penas Blancas, San Juan del Sur, Muelle de San Jorge and the city of Rivas.

In San Juan del Sur, Fidel talked to fishermen about fishing methods and local species. He also reviewed the crews of Nicaraguan Coast Guard launches. A crowd welcomed him to Rivas at Carlos Fonseca Amador Park after he had a typical lunch of beef, roasted plaintain and corn juice at the San Alejandro farm, formerly owned by the Urcuyo family and now in the hands of the people.

The Cuban revolutionary leader also toured the temporary hospital operating in what was formerly the Rosendo Lopez Institute. He talked to the hopital's director, Dr Antonio Narvaez, and to other staffers on the need for equipment and drugs.

In the late afternoon Commander Fidel went to Niquinohomo and other towns in Masaya.

Castro Remarks, Departure

PA261402 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro said yesterday he was returning home very impressed by the great success of the Nicaraguan revolution. Castro arrived here a week ago Friday with a delegation of nine high-ranking Cuban officials to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution on 19 July.

About 100 newsmen from all over the world awaited his arrival at Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport hoping he would hold a new conference. When Castro arrived at the airport's VIP lounge, he said he thought there was some misunderstanding because he had not invited anyone to a news conference. This was a mistake. However, he said he wanted to make a brief statement to Nicaraguan newsmen.

I left with the impression of a very intelligent, very aware, very enthusiastic and revolutionary people. I am returning home harboring the best (?feelings) for you, Castro said. He noted he has complete faith in the future of Nicaragua and its people.

The Cuban leader added that Nicaragua will achieve high material goals in the future but he said that those goals will not be achieved in the short run. This will be a long process requiring much work, but I think that in some areas, such as education and health, you are progressing at a surprising pace, he noted.

He also pointed out that with the measures adopted by the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction, Nicaraguans will soon be among the best educated people in Latin America and those with the highest health standards.

Castro stated that the main problems of the underdeveloped countries are health, education and housing, but there are also the problems of unemployment and nutrition. Fidel said Nicaragua has good land, and with adequate investments it can overcome the nutrition problem.

Castro was seen off amid great honors at the airport. The government junta and the entire Sandinist Front Directorate went to the airport to say goodbye to the Cuban leader.

A Nicaraguan delegation which will attend the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution also left with Fidel. The main event of that anniversary will be held Saturday in Ciego de Avila. Junta member Arturo Cruz, Commanders Victor Tirado and Jaime Wheelock of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and guerrilla Commanders William Ramirez and Francisco Ramirez Urbina are in the Nicaraguan delegation that left for Havana yesterday. They were accompanied by a group of newsmen, including our press director, Freddy Rostran.

The interaction of these two nations has been the embrace of two revolutions: The Cuban revolution, well over 21 years old, is already mature; and the Nicaraguan revolution, which is taking its first steps, following a good example and affording new experiences to the international revolutionary movement.

Before leaving, Comdr Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, restated the internationalist spirit of the Cuban people who will always be ready to continue providing whatever aid they can. Here are his remarks before leaving: [Begin recording] This is a long march which will require much work, but I think that in some areas such as education and health you are advancing at a surprising pace, and I have no doubt that, with the action taken by the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction, in a brief period Nicaragua will be among the best educated and most cultured nations in Latin America as well as among the Latin American nations with the best health standards. The three major problems of the underdeveloped world are health, education, and housing. Additionally, there are employment and nutrition problems. I think your agriculture is good. You have marvelous land so that the nutrition problem can be solved easily, although this also requires time and money. As I have noted, I think education and health problems will be solved soon. Housing will take you a lot of time. After 20 years of the revolution, we still have not been able to satisfactorily solve the housing problem. It will take us at least another 20 years. We have been able to rebuild our industry [word indistinct] and other things that are needed. Of course Nicaragua has one thing that we don't: timber. You have big forests and this can help solve the housing problem. On the other hand [word indistinct] and, as I have stated, I find the Nicaraguan people to be a very intelligent people despite the low literacy rate of so many years. You are a very talented, hard-working people; a loving, hospitable, courageous epople who are conscientious and revolutionary. It is as if therevolution triumphed not a year ago but 20 years ago because of the political awarenes. of the Nicaraguan people. That is the impression I have. [end recording]

BRIEFS

'NEW COMMANDERS--The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has issued a statement promoting Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Eden Pastora Gomez, Julio Ramos Arguello and Leopoldo Rivas Alfaro to brigade commanders and Alvaro Baltodano Cantarero, Carlos Brenes Sanchez Roberto Calderon Meza, Javier Alonso Carrion McDonough, Omar Hallenslevens Acevedo, Oswaldo Lacayo Gaguardi, Richard Lugo Kautz, Javier Pichardo Ramirez, Francisco Rivera Quintero, Francisco Javier Ramirez Urbina, Antenor Rosales Bolanos, Hilario Sanchez Vasquez, Manuel Benito Salvatierra Rivera and Raul Venerio Granera to commanders. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 12 PA]

CASTRO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NICARAGUA

FL260041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] And here's a news flash: Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport a few minutes ago following a visit to the sister nation of Nicaragua. Fidel and the comrades making up the official Cuban delegation to the celebration of the Sandinist victory in Managua on 19 July were received by Army Gen Raul Castro.

The members of the Nicaraguan delegation to the 26 July celebrations arrived with Fidel. They are Arturo Cruz, member of the national reconstruction junta; Comdrs Jaime Wheelock and William Ramirez, and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal.

ANNIVERSARY OF MONCADA ASSAULT COMMEMORATED

FL262315 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2151 GMT on 26 July carries live coverage of the national commemoration of 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. President Fidel Castro is the announced main speaker.

Color television coverage opens with shots of the crowd gathered at Ciego de Avila's Abel Santamaria Plaza as the announcer describes surrounding areas and billboards on the facade of buildings. Some of the billboards read as follows: "Our Fatherland Was Forged With the Steel of Indomitable Revolutionaries" with pictures of Marti, Maceo and Cespedes; "Yesterday's Dreams Are Today's Realities"; "Present at All of Our People's Victories" with a picture of Che Guevara; one with the picture of Abel Santamaria and an inscription which reads "Soul of the Movement"; "We Are and Will Be an Internationalist People" with pictures of a builder, a nurse and a teacher; and "The History of Our Fatherland Has Been Written With Heroism" with the picture of a youth. A large sign directly behind the dais reads: "27th Anniversary of the Assault on the Moncada."

An announcer is seen interviewing some of the persons assembled in front of the Abel Santamaria Plaza's dais on the significance of holding the meeting in Ciego de Avila. At 2200 GMT Fidel Castro is seen arriving on the dais. The crowd begins chanting "Fidel" and waving flags. Others arriving with Fidel Castro are Raul Castro and members of the Nicaraguan delegation.

At 2201 GMT the Cuban national anthem is played. As the camera pans the dais, the following are identifiable: Pedro Miret, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Ramiro Valdes, all members of the PCC Politburo.

Staff announcer Manolo Ortega announces that Fidel Castro, PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee members are presiding at the event. Others present, Ortega says, are Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, Dr Arturo Cruz, William Ramirez and Francisco Ramirez and poet Ernesto Cardenal, all members of the Nicaraguan delegation, as well as members of the local party leadership.

Fidel Castro decorates several workers, one of whom presents a photographic album to Castro on behalf of the Ciego de Avila party, with the Jesus Menendez medal and 20th anniversary medal. Castro also presents an award to a Ciego de Avila school which won the national education competition. Ortega reads a message to Fidel Castro from the Cuban athletes participating in the Moscow Olympic games.

A group of Nicaraguan troubadours is introduced. They sing "To the Cuban revolution ballads written for the Sandinist National Liberation Front." Ortega introduces Nicaraguan Commander of Revolution Jaime Wheelock who begins speaking at 2234 GMT. He conveys greetings from the Nicaraguan people to the "glorious" Cuban people.

Quoting Castro in a speech at a Nicaraguan town, Wheelock says he also feels as if he were at home. He then refers to the long struggles and heroes of the two countries. He cites events and acts to establish the similarity of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions and adds that they join the two peoples by fraternal ties. He refers to the terrible conditions under which the peoples of Bolivia and El Salvador, where dictatorial regimes are in power, live. He also mentions Chile and adds that some day all those peoples will achieve freedom as Cuba and Nicaragua have. Closing his speech, Wheelock hails friendship between the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples. He concludes at 2302 GMT.

Ortega reads a message from the Salvadoran liberation front in which the Cuban revolution is hailed on its anniversary. Fidel Castro, who is introduced after the applause and chants of "Fidel" subside, begins speaking at 2308 GMT.

Castro Speech

FL270020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2308 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally commemorating the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks held at the Abel Santamaria Plaza in Ciego de Avila--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, people of Ciego de Avila, fellow countrymen. There are new things. Last year, our 26 July was celebrated a week after the great Sandinist victory. A large number of Nicaraguan guerrilla commanders attended our celebration. Thus, our celebration on 26 July 1979 turned into a Sandinist event. [applause] And once again this year, the close ties between the Nicaraguan people and the Cuban people are underscored. [applause] Because, the struggle of the peoples made it possible for both dates to coincide within the same month. But there is something else. Since there is a 7-day difference between the two dates, not only do we have a 19th and a 26th in the same month of July, we also have the fact that when the 19th is a Saturday, the 26th is a Saturday. [laughter, applause] If the 19th is a Monday, the 26th will be a Monday. [applause]

We have just come back from Nicaragua. [applause] It is practically an obligation that we say something about Nicaragua. We are interested; we are all interested. Not only Cubans, but Latin Americans are interested. You know the significance of this and also the impressiveness, happiness, enthuasism, optimism and thrill of visiting the second Latin American country that has freed itself from imperialism. [applause] Now, we are not just two in this hemisphere. We are three, since Grenada must be included. [applause] Of course, Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba are not the only progressive countries. There are other progressive governments that are friendly to Cuba. We can name, for example, the Government of Mexico. [applause] Soon we will have the great honor of receiving the president of the sister Republic of Mexico. [applause] There are governments such as that of our dear friend Manley [applause] in Jamaica. There are governments like that of Panama. [applause] But we three have shaken off the yoke in the last 20 years in a radical and definitive manner. [applause]

And history requires that one day all of us be free. [applause] Because one day the slogan of free the fatherland or die, fatherland or death, will have to be the slogan of all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. [applause]

What we saw in Nicaragua is really stimulating and encouraging. We visited almost the whole country in just a few days, visits that at times lasted 16 and 1/2 consecutive hours. We visited Esteli, Leon, Matagalpa, Masaya, Granada, Rivas, the southern front, and, of course, first of all, Managua. We even visited Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. You may be wondering why it is called Bluefields. Well, it happens that the English were around there during the time when the English and the Yankees were fighting over the territory and wanted to control the areas where a canal could be built.

The English even built an empire there with Indian communities. And for a time they had virtual control of the whole Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is bigger than Cuba. The most developed areas are the central and western areas, that is, the Pacific side. The Atlantic side is still to be developed although the area takes up more than half of the country. We can say that Nicaragua has more natural resources than Cuba. That is, it has many hydraulic resources. And this means the potential to produce all the electric energy it needs. It has geothermic energy which can be extracted from volcanoes. It has large forests. It has plenty of level and fertile land, very fertile land. It has big lakes capable of feeding the population. It has a great maritime wealth along the coastlines, an extensive platform, rich in all kinds of shellfish and fish for human consumption. Therefore, its population, which is small--approximately a fourth of the Cuban population--has the necessary resources for the future. It has the necessary resources for large-scale development.

Of course, Nicaragua was administered by Somoza as a sort of private hacienda. Somoza owned the biggest farms, many of the factories, many of the centers of production. Therefore, the Sandinists, by simply confiscating the property of Somoza and the Somozists, acquired control of a large percentage of the country's industry and agriculture.

There is not a socialist regime there. It is a mixed economy regime. It is a multiparty regime. There is the Sandinist Front, other leftwing parties and--why not?--there are rightwing parties. So we cannot picture Nicaragua in a situation exactly like Cuba's. There is a new revolutionary project in Nicaragua in the sense that they are engaged at this stage in national reconstruction with the cooperation of all parties. As they announced on the 19th, they also intend to implement an agrarian reform on idle lands. But they also try to encourage private industrialists remaining in the country and the middle-level farmers, who were capitalist farmers; they appeal to them so they will contribute to the utmost to the national reconstruction. This is a new experience in Latin America. From our viewpoint, in the light of international circumstances, and in the light of Nicaragua's realities, that project planned by them is the best and wisest that can be accomplished at the present time.

We met with the people in many places, everywhere. We observed that they were a very radical people, a very revolutionary people, a people that in spite of illiteracy are extremely courteous and well-behaved, a very hospitable, warm people, a very enthusiastic, disciplined people, very intelligent, aware and revolutionary people. [applause] It is admirable to see what the Nicaraguan people are today only a year after victory.

Of course, you can see the traces of the struggle everywhere, especially of the last battles for liberation--in all cities. The destruction, the impact of the cannon, bombs, bullets. You have to see it to have a clear idea of the intensity of the struggle there. It is also impressive to see the destruction of Managua. Downtown Managua was completely destroyed by the earthquake, completely. Managua is being rebuilt and developed around what was destroyed by the earthquake. But there were two earthquakes in Nicaragua; the earthquake that destroyed Managua and the Somozist earthquake that destroyed the country. And if the Managua earthquake caused 10,000 deaths, the Somozist earthquake caused 50,000 deaths. It is hard to find a family that has not lost a son, a brother, a loved one.

Now, what the Sandinists have already achieved in the first year of revolution in the task of reconstructing the country is admirable. They even have things that we did not have in the first year. They, for instance, have the masses organized, the trade unions, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the women, the young, the Sandinist children--something like the Pioneers--organized. And they have the Sandinist National Liberation Front well organized throughout the country. It is something like the revolutionary party and the vanguard of Nicaragua. [applause]

They have collective leadership made up of a group of guerrilla fighters with a lot of history, prestige and experience behind them. In spite of the long years of struggle, it is a group that is still very young yet experienced and mature at the same time. They have a Government of National Reconstruction made up of experienced and capable men. There are close ties between the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction. There is great unity within Sandinism, in the ranks of Sandinism and in the leadership of Sandinism. Hence, all conditions are met to go on successfully with the revolutionary process. The Sandinist struggle won great sympathy and solidarity worldwide, not only in Latin America but also in the whole world. That broad form of government that they have established is undoubtedly very beneficial in the sense that they can continue to count on the widest support in the international sphere. Last year, we challenged the Western world to see who helped the Nicaraguan people the most. It was a sort of emulation in assistance. We offered our services to cooperate to the utmost. We asked all the others--capitalist, oil-producing and socialist countries--to give maximum support to the revolution in Nicaragua because Nicaragua really needs it.

Now, is there a revolution in Nicaragua or not? [shouts of "Yes!"] There is a true revolution in Nicaragua. [appluase] And does the existence of a bourgeoisie and private property mean that perhaps there is a bourgeois revolution in Nicaragua? [shouts of "No!"] No, there is no bourgeois revolution in Nicaragua. There is a people's revolution in Nicaragua. A people's revolution whose fundamental strength is based on the workers, the peasants, the students and the middle strata of the population. Now, that people's revolution directs, plans the process so that what needs to be done is done. What is basic in a revolution so that we can really call it a revolution, a people's revolution, is to have the people and to have the weapons. What happened in Chile cannot happen in Nicaragua in any way, under any circumstances, because the people have the power. [applause] And the people have the weapons. [applause] Therefore, the revolution is guaranteed. And the revolution plans its development in keeping with the country's actual and objective conditions.

I not only met with the people; I held a lengthy meeting with almost 400 Nicaraguan labor leaders. I explained to them our experiences in all fields. I met with a large number of progressive priests and religious leaders of Nicaragua. They are with the revolution and firmly support the revolution. Nicaragua is a country [interrupted by applause] where religious feeling is even more deep rooted than it was in Cuba. And the support of those religious sectors is very important for the revolution.

We had once talked in Chile and Jamaica of the strategic alliance between Christians and Marxist-Leninists. [applause] If the revolution were to adopt an antireligious character, it would lead to the division of the people. In our country the church was generally the church of the bourgeoisie, of the rich and of the landowners. In many Latin American countries, this is not the case. Religion and the church have deep roots among the people. The reactionary classes have tried to use religion against progress, religion against the revolution. And for a long time, they did achieve those objectives. But times change. And it is increasingly difficult now for imperialism, the oligarchy and reaction to use the church against the revolution.

Many religious leaders no longer talk about or talk exclusively about life after death and happiness in the other world. They are talking about the necessities in this world and happiness in this world. [applause] They do that because they see hunger in the people, poverty, unsanitary conditions, ignorance, human suffering and pain. If one takes into consideration that Christianity in the beginning was the religion of the poor, in the era of the Roman Empire it was the religion of the slaves because it was based on precepts profoundly human. Doubtlessly, the revolutionary movement will gain a lot, the socialist movement, the communist movement, the Marxist-Leninist movement will gain a lot [applause] to the same degree that honest leaders of the Catholic Church and other churches return to the Christian spirit of the era of the Roman slaves. [applause]

I say not only socialism and communism will gain a lot, but Christianity would also gain a lot. [applause] There are some religious leaders in Nicaragua who asked us: Why a strategic alliance? Why only a strategic alliance? Why not talk about unity between Marxist-Leninists and Christians? I do not know what the imperialists think about this, but I am absolutely convinced that the recipe is highly explosive. [applause and laughter in the crowd]

This is not the case in Nicaragua alone; there is El Salvador. There, the revolutionary forces and the Christian forces are united. Observe how the reactionary forces, fascism, constantly murder priests. It murdered the archbishop of El Salvador in a brutal manner, because even though they go to church every Sunday, the reactionaries and fascists set off bombs at the churches and murder priests, bishops and would murder even the pope if they could do it when their interests are affected or threatened. But this is not going on in El Salvador alone. The same is the case in Guatemala, where repression and murder constantly take place. There are priests who support the revolution.

I am making these statements to convey to you an idea of how the situations vary from country to country. We cannot think of a Cuban recipe--merely Cuban--because our recipe is good for us. Of course, the other recipes have many of the same ingredients as ours. [applause] But they will not be absolutely equal recipes.

We also met with leaders of the Sandinist Front, some 100 cadres. They asked us for the meeting. We explained our experience in great detail to them. Let me say that in these meetings I was always very critical of our own revolution.

I believe that honesty is worth more than anything else in the world, and we cannot be domineering or conceited or believe that we are very wise. I believe that we are wise; yes, we are wise because we admit our deficiencies. And we are wise [applause] because we know how to learn from our mistakes. [applause] We are wise because we are self-critical. [applause] We are wise because we are modest. [applause] And we believe that out of our revolution, extraordinary experiences can be gained.

If you ask us what we would do if we had to start all over, I would say that we would do the same thing and would reach the same point at which we find ourselves today, exactly the same. [applause] Ah, but doubtlessly we would have done it much better. [applause] When I spoke at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua, I was not there to give advice. I said I was not going to teach, that I was going to learn, that I was not going to exert influence but, on the contrary, was going to be influenced. Anyone who has studied history and is profoundly interested in political and revolutionary processes has a lot to learn from the experience of each new revolution. [applause]

Some people out there were concerned that if Fidel went to Nicaragua it could hurt the Nicaraguans. The Nicaraguans knew very well that I never talked about visiting Nicaragua, that I never invited myself to go to Nicaragua. They knew very well that I was willing to visit Nicaragua the day and time it suited them, [applause] or during the 1st year, or the 2d year, or the 3d, or 10 years from now, or 20, or never. We do not believe in any type of nonsense. [applause] We do not believe in any type of hegemonism. [applause]

Our revolution wants to be an example. It does not want to be hegemonic. [applause] Our revolution is not interested in leading. It does not want to lead peoples. We would gladly be at the rear, but at the very end of an entirely revolutionized Latin America and Caribbean. [applause] What interests us is the revolution, the liberation of our peoples. That is why when we went to Nicaragua, it was not because the Sandinists invited us. The Sandinists demanded that we visit Nicaragua. [applause] I give this warning to those who believe that we have some sort of pretension and that we were showing off.

Our friendship with the Sandinists did not begin yesterday or a year ago. Our friendship with the Sandinists began 20 years ago. [applause]

Our relations are really very close, but based on mutual respect, on confidence. The imperialists are frightened by what is going to happen in Guatemala, El Salvador and other places. The same is the case with the reactionaries. We are not frightened. The imperialists are frightened if there are any Marxist-Leninists. They are terrified. If they see a Marxist-Leninist, it is the same as if they had seen a sort of ghost, the devil in person. They lose sleep. We are not frightened when we see a member of the bourgeoisie. [applause] We laugh at them.

When the reactionaries see a socialist, a communist, a Marxist-Leninist, they believe that it is the end of the bourgeoisie. When we see a member of the bourgeoisie, we do not believe that it is the end of socialism, the end of communism [applause] because the bourgeois society already belongs to the past. The same happened with the slave society. The same happened with the feudal society. The time will come when people will ask: What was that madness called capitalism? What was it good for? It will be a phrase of the past, here and in other places. I explain this so no one will make any mistake. I explain this to express our confidence in the Sandinist revolution and to express our opinion [applause] that what they are doing, they are doing excellently, very correctly. [applause]

They are in power. They can program their future. There will be no little coup d'etat to liquidate the Sandinist revolution. There will be none. It will not come. There will be no coups d'etat because the people have the power. The people have the arms. [applause] What happened in Chile cannot happen there. It cannot happen. What happened in Bolivia will not happen there. It cannot happen. That demonstrates what the reactionaries, capitalists and imperialists do. They talk about parliament, constitution, democracy. What kind of dirty democracy is that? [applause] A democracy in which the people have no power. And when there are elections and the people vote and elect a government, a fascist coup d'etat is carried out and repression begins.

The same thing happened in El Salvador. When the strength of the revolutionary movement grew, a coup d'etat was carried out. Now the fascist military united with the Salvadoran Christian Democracy, which has nothing to do with democracy or Christianity, have established a genocidal regime. On an average 50 people are murdered daily in El Salvador. I would ask some of those governments which raised so much Cain with the scum, why do they not say at least a single word about the tens of crimes perpetrated daily against the Salvadoran people? [applause] They were concerned about some little lumpen. [Crowd starts chanting "Down with the Scum"] They were concerned about some little lumpen, common criminals, bums, parasites, whose hair was not touched, not a single strand of their hair. They had to be protected so that their hair was not touched. [laughter in the crowd]

The people had to be urged not to liquidate the lumpen, but not a single strand of their hair was touched. They wanted to go to the Yankee paradise, the paradise of prostitution, of drugs, of gambling and so forth. That was the scum. They were concerned about that kind of people. They conducted campaigns on their behalf. Now we are witnessing a monstrous genocide, monstrous. The fascist plans are to murder 200,000 Salvadorans to crush the revolution.

They murder men, women, children, innocent persons in order to sow terror. Where are the democratic foundations? Where are those that do not rise to defend the right to life, the most essential right of that heroic people? What is being said? Possible intervention? I do not want to mention governments even though I have them very vividly in my mind. I do not want to mention them. There are times when it is better not to stir the .... [laughter in the crowd] given the fact that a special situation is being lived in the continent, given the fact that the coup in Bolivia has just taken place and that it is being condemned very broadly. There are some who, despite condemning the coup in Bolivia--where a horrible repression has been unleashed against workers, students and peasants--on the other hand support the genocidal government of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Junta. [applause]

In the first place, the United States is sending instructors, arms and offering economic support to the fascist Christian Democratic junta. They talk about intervention. Let us see what happens if they intervene in El Salvador. The Salvadoran people cannot be underestimated. The imperialists cannot afford to underestimate the Salvadoran people or underestimate Latin American feelings with respect to El Salvador. [applause]

We saw the feelings of the Nicaraguan people with respect to El Salvador. It was unanimous, total solidarity with El Salvador. I am convinced that if the imperialists are stupid enough to intervene in El Salvador, they are going to create a Vietnam in Central America. [applause] But in addition, the Yankee imperialists who supported Somoza--because they are Somoza's parents [applause], the imperialists were Somoza's parents...[leaves thought unfinished] I did not want to talk about these things there [in Managua], because a U.S. delegation was there and I was only a visitor and I did not feel I had the right to talk about that topic there.

But here, I consider I have some right to talk about it. [applause] The imperialists were Somoza's parents. They were the ones who intervened in Nicaragua over a period of many years. They were the ones who created Somoza's National Guard which gave power to Somoza, the first in the Somoza dynasty. At least three monarchs have been in power there. They were responsible for Sandino's death. They were responsible for 50 years of tyranny which cost the lives of more than 100,000 Nicaraguans.

They supported him to the last minute. They also fabricated the idea of an inter-American peace force. The objective was to intervene to take victory away from the Sandinists. They failed, because even the Organization of American States [OAS], the famous OAS, revolted against them when they tried to carry out that plan. On the contrary, they would have tried to do what they did in the Dominican Republic. Well, the victory happened. They declared themselves willing to cooperate. They tried to appear friendly. We were happy because we believe it is wiser to practice a policy of cooperation than one of hostility, a policy of cooperation and not a policy of aggression.

Of course, the imperialists have learned a bit from the Cuban revolution and what resulted from their aggressive plans, their blockade and their hostility toward Cuba. Apparently, they do not want to drink two similar laxatives. [laughter in the crowd] But we were happy that they do not blockade Nicaragua, that there are no economic aggressions or of any other type. We were happy that there are no subversive plans against Nicaragua. That is what we demand from imperialism. If imperialism wants to cooperate economically, it is its most essential moral obligation because they exploited that nation and because it was subjected to 50 years of tyranny. We are not opposed in any sense. On the contrary, we are happy that they cooperate economically with Nicaragua.

But they have wasted 1 year debating over one $75 million credit. Finally, after many discussions--which sometimes humiliate the country receiving the credit--they approved it. The largest portion of this credit, of course, will go to private enterprise. It is not at the free disposal of the Government of National Reconstruction. That is, following the Sandinist triumph, the imperialists want to build, support and stimulate capitalism in Nicaragua. The intentions are very clear, but we are happy, very happy that they are granting a credit, economic cooperation to Nicaragua.

We have a very clear proof of the ties between Somozism and imperialism and that was the mercenary Giron invasion, because the mercenaries who were trained in Guatemala were taken to Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua, and from Puerto Cabezas, as if it were the CIA's property. They shipped the mercenaries to Cuba.

The C-26 bombers took off from Puerto Cabezas to attack our airbases, our population All the vessels and the entire mercenary expedition left from Puerto Cabezas. That was the type of connection that existed between Somoza and imperialism.

Not only in El Salvador is there genocide underway, but also in Guatemala. Not a single day passes without the discovery of bodies of workers, students, professionals, even priests. That is a repressive, genocidal regime. Here with us today is our friend Toriello, who was foreign minister during the Arbenz administration, who knew of the Yankee intervention, an expedition like that of Giron, which overthrew the democratic regime of Guatemala over 20 years ago to establish a mercenary government that has cost Guatemala over 60,000 dead. I ask myself if the peoples can continue to endure such a situation.

The experiences of Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile and Bolivia teach us that there is no other way than the revolution; [applause] that there is no formula other than the revolutionary armed struggle, which is the thesis Cuba has defended.

The oligarchy, the reactionaries and imperialism deceive the people by using the so-called constitutional mechanisms, the so-called representative democracy. When the people, even through the democratic or so-called democratic mechanism, vote overwhelmingly against a reactionary government and for a progressive or even democratic government, then a coup d'etat occurs. Consider the bases of Chile and Bolivia, for instance, the people then begin to learn their lesson and see that there is only one way to their liberation, such as the cases of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. There is no other formula.

Now the imperialists threaten intervention. Must we lose sleep over this? Have we not been constantly threatened during these 21 years?

The people will not stop struggling. The example of Nicaragua most eloquently shows what the people can do. Practically unarmed, the people destroyed the Somozist army. The people already know there are possibilities of fighting not only in the mountains and the rural sectors, but also in the cities. [applause] They have learned to dig tunnels, break through walls, join one house with another within the same block and turn the cities into fortresses. And when one sees the image of what happened in Nicaragua, one realizes that no army could have countered that action.

The people have already learned the deceit of that old myth of the times of Mussolini which claimed that the revolution can be carried out with or without the army, but never against the army. Here in America, however, we already have seen three revolutions against three armies.

We are going through a truly dangerous international moment which affects our region and the entire world. The analysts, statesmen, and those who make calm appraisals are aware of the somber prospects that loom over the coming years, such as the energy problems affecting the world, mainly the underdeveloped sector; food problems; problems stemming from the indiscriminate growth of the population; educational and sanitary problems; and ecological problems, not only with regard to the destruction of nature, but also the progressive contamination of the water and the air.

Even avoiding a war, the effort required to face those problems is truly impressive, and there would be no solution without international cooperation; and not only a climate of peace, but also of cooperation. The world is again on the threshold of cold war, of an arms race, at a time when the world's developing nations have a debt of $300 billion. And it is estimated this figure will reach $700 billion by 1985. The world is on the verge of an unprecedented economic and financial catastrophe.

Under these circumstances, which from any angle demands a supreme effort for peace and coexistence among all the countries of the world, we see the present U.S. attitude, its hostile policies, its plans to install over 500 medium-range missiles in Europe, its plan to rearm NATO, its plans to build bases in the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and others. These are responsibilities of the present U.S. administration.

Now, in recent days, the U.S. Republican Party national convention was held. Its candidate has drafted and approved a political platform of the most dangerous and reactionary nature. Sometimes one gets the feeling that we are living days similar to the ones preceding Hitler's election as chancellor of Germany.

I do not want to say that the situation is exactly the same. Even a madman like Hitler could start a war with the hope of winning it and without risking the extermination of mankind. I believe that today's madmen must have other straitjackets such as the changes which have occurred in the world, the existing world correlation of forces and we do still hope that madmen will control themselves. But at this time the possibility exists that this party which approved this platform will win the elections in the United States. Naturally its views on Latin America cannot be more somber. It speaks of depriving Nicaragua of any aid, preventing any progressive change in Central America, helping fascist regimes, going back on the Panama Canal agreements, annexing Puerto Rico and there was even talk of a naval blockade of Cuba. It has spoken of aggressive policies in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East in the most reactionary terms. It speaks of a rearmament policy and of a policy of military superiority over the socialist bloc.

I know that some North Americans would be glad if we, the Cubans, do not attack this platform. They say that because of certain rightist trends in U.S. public opinion, any criticism of this program may serve to help the authors of the program, since we are seen as enemies, and the fact that Cuba attacks the program may give it more merit.

I can understand this point of view very well. But what is at stake is not a presidential election in the United States; we may be gambling with the fate of humanity, the world and peace and war. [applause]

World opinion must become aware of this. World opinion must react to such a political program. We do not care about names, or about who is the president of the United States. We have no intention of interfering in this matter. But we are interested in a situation caused by the program of a U.S. party which is threatening the world with war. [applause]

It is not merely a national matter, but a matter of international concern. It is not merely our country's concern, but a concern for humanity. As a country, we know the risks we have run since we decided to start a revolution. We have lived for 21 years running these risks. We have had to suffer everything--economic blockade, subversion, sabotage, counterrevolutionary gangs, assassination plans for all of us. The fact that we are alive merely proves the deficiencies of imperialism. [applause] They made their plans, and in all justice, that we are alive proves the efficiency of our state security organizations. [applause]

Mercenary invasions, pirate attacks, plans of direct attacks on us--wasn't this what caused the installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba? Why did we agree to do it? Simply as a reply to the U.S. direct attack plans on Cuba.

Many of us lived through this experience, perhaps not the boys still at school, but there was a time when nuclear missiles were installed here and other missiles were pointed at us. Everyone will recall that during those days no one was scared or intimidated. No one lost sleep over it. A time came when we were even ready to wiped off the map before giving in an inch to the imperialist demands. [applause]

In a letter in the first party congress, we gave an explanation of our current opinion of the solution to that problem and we say with all frankness, that after almost 20 years have passed, that that solution seemed correct. But if I remember today when we face new threats that are hinted at, those dark clouds appearing on the horizon, we must clearly warn the Republican clique, Mr Reagan and his advisers that their threats against Cuba will be to no avail. [applause]

We must clearly warn imperialists that we are not going to lose sleep over this. Our people are hardened and experienced and have enough courage to stand up to anyone.

We do not know what may happen. It often happens that the political or campaign platform is one thing and what the alleged madmen do when they are in power is another.

Perhaps all this demagogy will not be fulfilled. But in our opinion it is dangerous because we believe that they are saying what they feel. We must analyze these problems and our people must be forewarned about it. We believe it is still another reason why we should complete all our tasks, develop our strength and develop our defense and above all develop our own awareness.

If the platform is fulfilled, there will be war between the United States and the Latin American peoples. [applause] Because on this continent we cannot return to the big stick policy.

Our people, who have already reached a high cultural level and a high political awareness, must know reality and be aware of these facts. We are not pessimistic. We have never been. On the contrary, we have been and are now optimistic. That is why we place so much importance on international public opinion and on peoples' opinions also.

There is no longer any way, other than by extermination, to again impose the yokes of fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism and oppression on the world. We do not believe there is anyone or anything in the world which would make such a backward historical step possible. We would be naive and unrelistic if we were not aware of these threats.

I realize there are many people in the world who are aware of these threats. These people are not just socialists and Marxist-Leninists, but also democrats, liberals, bourgeoisie, bourgeois intellectuals, people from religious sectors, statesmen, and even people from the capitalist world and the industrialized capitalist world. We know there are many persons who are warning about this. We admit that there are many sensible persons who are realistic; therefore, our duty is to struggle for peace and at the same time be prepared against anything. [applause]

It was scheduled that we should celebrate 26 July this year in the new province of Ciego de Avila. [applause] This was our party's recognition of the enthusiastic, efficient and brilliant work carried out in Ciego de Avila Province. [applause] How happy they were with this decision. How hard have they worked for the past 54 days since the decision was announced. [applause] Look how much has been accomplished in a few weeks. This square, these avenues, the works that have been completed, including a movie theater in almost 45 days, which was supposed to have been finished in December. [applause] How they have rejuvenated the city, painted it and done everything to transform Ciego de Avila into the place hosting the celebrations of 26 July and all the delegations that have come. [applause] We are commemorating 26 July precisely in the smallest capital in our country. [applause] This work is impressive in its organization and coordination. We also know how long it has taken you to come here and the hours you have been standing in this square. [applause]

We know of the great efforts being made in agriculture, in planting and harvesting sugarcane fields. In relation to sugar, this province is one of the most important in the country. [applause] A few years ago, this province needed tens of thousands of people from Havana, Oriente and other provinces for the sugarcane harvest. I do not mean this particular province because it did not exist; I am referring to the region. Your greatest merit is that with a population of 315,000 persons, probably the smallest province in Cuba, with enormous sugarcane fields, you have actually been capable, with your own manpower, to carry out the province's productive tasks, [applause] and to plant and harvest the sugarcane, to carry out the constructions and to attend to the services. This is a province with one of the highest rates of productivity. I am going to mention some instances of how much progress has been made during the revolution in the sugarcane industry.

In 1952 the average amount harvested by a sugarcane cutter was 159 arrobas. In 1979 they are cutting 320 arrobas. In 1952 they needed 30,836 sugarcane cutters during the harvest; in 1979 we needed only 6,949 sugarcane cutters. This will give you an idea how much we have advanced in the use of machinery. In other words, now we have 23,887 fewer sugarcane cutters than in 1952, which was the year of the biggest harvest the capitalists had. Cutting, loading and transporting required 35,315 workers in 1952. Today these tasks are carried out by 11,341 workers. Sugar production per worker in 1952 was 26.5 tons; in 1979 it is 77.4 tons, almost three times as much. Sugar production per capita in 1979 is 2.74 tons, the highest ever in Cuba. [applause] This means that the production of Ciego de Avila is equivalent to 2.74 tons per capita. The total production of sugar is approximately 900,000 tons. This means that, according to current prices, based on the average prices in Western and socialist markets, we can say that for each person in Ciego de Avila we have produced approximately 1,000 pesos in sugar. [applause]

There are other figures which are not so favorable. Although the output per load of sugarcane is greater, it should still be higher, if we take irrigation and the quantity of fertilizers we are using into consideration. There is still great potential for growth in sugarcane productivity per caballeria. Industrial yield was below par. In other words, the rate has not been favorable. There is much room for progress for the people of Ciego de Avila, despite of what you have accomplished.

The sugarcane harvest will be mechanized. Currently the loading is 100 percent mechanized. Of the previous harvest about 56 percent was mechanized. The amount of machinery will increase in the future and the number of cutters will decrease. In the future, the rate of yield can increase.

A number of engineers and technicians were sent to the sugar mills, because in some there were none or only a few. It is necessary to have all qualified technicians and workers available for sugarcane production.

I know that you are capable of obtaining higher rates of sugar production. I know that you are capable of substantially increasing production per lot, just as you have done with bananas. Inasmuch as in this province there are areas which are producing up to 10,000 quintals of bananas per lot. There are areas in which the production of potatoes has been considerable. In order to increase productivity it is necessary to develop this type of spirit which recently has developed in Ciego de Avila. Provinces with small populations but with large farming areas, important industrial areas and important service areas must make special efforts to apply all methods which can increase productivity. An extraordinary nationwide effort has been made this spring in relation to the sugarcane harvest.

As you all know, we had a plague which seriously affected us: blue rust which almost destroyed the tobacco plantations. Nevertheless, we are already thinking of the next crop: to totally restore tobacco production by using tested chemical products, which are highly efficient against blue rust.

We had to contend with the hog fever. For the second time we have successfully controlled the disease. We are also facing the sugarcane rust disease, which basically affected the 4362 variety, and we are controlling it. This year, almost half this variety has been destroyed and new varieties of sugarcane are being used. We hope that next year the remaining 15,000 caballerias of this variety of sugarcane will be destroyed. But still, in the next harvest, we will be affected in 15,000 caballerias which instead of producing 60,000 or 70,000 arrobas, according to estimates, yield some 20,000 arrobas per caballeria.

This means hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar. This is why the attention given to sugarcane plantations was so important. We made an appeal to the people and they responded, as always.

During the past months our people have waged a veritable crusade in production. [applause]

This spring we planted 20,424 caballerias of sugarcane and fertilized 64,047 caballerias of land, using a balanced formula. [applause] We fertilized 15,203 caballerias using a balanced formula for sugar. The total nitrogenated fertilization is 97,321 caballerias; these are the highest figures in the past 5 years. [applause]

We weeded 132,742 caballerias of second growth and 28,333 caballerias of new sugarcane fields. We planted 13,853 caballerias, also the highest figures during the past 5 years. We irrigated 57,254 caballerias and applied weedkillers to 102,544 caballerias, again the highest figures during this same period. We hand-weeded 128,210 caballerias by 24 July. We had planned to weed 112,590 caballerias by 31 July [applause] We have hand-weeded almost twice the area we did last year by this date. This is much more than twice the area we did last year by this date. As of 20 July, 52,031 caballerias had been weeded by hand. This is much more than twice the area hand-weeded last year by this date. There were days when there were over 400,000 workers in the cane fields. Now, we must rely on the unpredictable weather conditions--the amount of rainfall in July and August. But from the human point of view we have done everything in our power and shall continue to do so. Now we have before us the program for the planting of cold weather sugarcane. It involves over 13,000 caballerias. This is very important because cold-weather sugarcane should have a greater yield during the 1982 sugarcane harvest.

We shall continue developing our program for building sugar mills and expanding sugar production. Now we are already working on the coming sugarcane harvest. We are much more advanced than last year in the preparation of supplies and in the repair of the sugar mills. We are repairing the machinery and the sugarcane combines. We have analyzed all the details which affected past harvests and we are taking steps to have an optimum harvest.

Not only are we making a great effort in the sugar industry, but we are also advancing in construction, transportation and unloading at ports, where last month we set an unloading record at our ports. A large number of ships arrived and the transportation and port workers rose to the occasion. In July also they have surpassed the unloading plan, in spite of problems, which were caused in certain parts of Havana where the carnivals were being held.

The transportation and the passenger service workers in Havana have made a great effort. They have improved transportation considerably and they intend to attain the 29,000 daily trips which are considered to be a transportation necessity in our capital.

I also know of the efforts made by doctors and personnel workers to raise the quality of the service, and the effort made by teachers and professors to improve education. The revolutionary demand for discipline and efficiency is bearing its first fruits.

It is our most sacred duty on this 26 July to advance firmly along the path of the struggle against everything that is wrong: [applause] against weaknesses and against deficiencies and for perfectionism and discipline.

When we speak of the effort of our workers in these months, we must remember and greet, on a day like today, those thousands of our countrymen who work as laborers, technicians, teachers, doctors and fighters in various parts of the world. [applause]

Already there are Cuban medical and expert personnel in over 30 nations. Therefore, we should not be ashamed to still have some scum in our midst left over, which we are, in fact, sweeping up and sending to the most perfect trash can there is: [applause] not when over 50,000 dedicated and excellent fellow countrymen raise high the name of our fatherland and offer their exemplary services in scores of sister nations. [applause]

What our country is, and what our revolution has forged, is shown in many ways. When experienced teachers were needed for Nicaragua, 29,500 volunteered. [applause] During internationalist missions in Angola and Ethiopia, hundreds of thousands of fighters from our armed forces and our reserves volunteered. [applause]

When there is need for a group of builders anywhere in the world there are always more than enough Cuban volunteers ready to help. [applause] I had to opportunity to witness the work of the Cuban doctors, nurses and experts in Nicaragua. In less than 1 year, they have performed thousands of surgical operations and have offered over 1 million medical opinions. [applause] All of this gives an idea of the work being carried out by a handful of patriots and revolutionary experts.

I was also able to confirm the work of the teachers through information supplied to me. They have taught tens of thousands of children and adults in Nicaragua to read and write. [applause] I have not mentioned the fact that in Nicaragua the literacy campagin is turning out to be a great success and in 1 year they may be able to eradicate the illiteracy which affected 60 percent of the population. I met with many literacy teachers in remote parts of the country--teachers who were working with a spirit that reminded us of our literacy teachers in 1961. [applause] These teachers have gone into the deepest parts of the jungle and the mountains.

That contingent returns in December, but this time instead of 1,200 we will need 2,000 Cubans teachers to Nicaragua. [applause] But we will not be short of teachers. This afternoon when I entered this place, I observed the large Teachers College Ciego de Avila building. We already have elementary schools in all provinces, and over 30,000 students. We already have students in the various stages: for teachers or professors. In fact, we already have 152,000 school workers, studying in the various levels. Therefore, we will not be short of teachers. [applause]

Do you remember those times when 70 percent of the grade school teachers had no diplomas? Today, 100 percent of those teachers have diplomas.

We asked the Sandinist leadership comrades: Are there still children without schools? And they said: We estimate about 25 percent. Well, we are willing to send them even more teachers. [applause]

Do you remember when out of 6,000 doctors, they took away 3,000? [as heard] Now we have over 15,000 doctors, and good doctors at that. Over 4,000 students are entering the universities and medical schools are being built in all provinces. [We] have the highest health level among all underdeveloped nations of the world, or of the so-called Third World. We also have the highest educational level. [applause]

We have already reaped the fruits of the efforts of these years. It is satisfying to know that we have one doctor for every 750 inhabitants. We attend not only to our own medical needs.

There are nations in the world who have only one doctor for every 300,000 inhabitants. For example, in Ethiopia there are 125 doctors for 34 million inhabitants. However, we have sent approximately 150 doctors to that country. [applause]

Over 1,500 doctors specializing in stomach ailments are serving in other countries. Therefore, we are not only capable of taking care of our own health and having the highest health level among all the nations of the Third World, but we also help other countries. We must think of the time when the revolution will triumph in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries. [applause] Because sooner or later they will triumph and no one or nothing can stop it. [applause] And we shall need more internationalist doctors, teachers and technicians. [applause]

I think I express the feeling of our people when I say that this will be our awareness and our conduct free from any chauvinism, free from any national selfishness. [applause] We must work for our own welfare, have better standards of living and solve many of our problems which still persist, but we must share the fruit of our effort and revolution. As I said once, to be an internationalist is to pay our own debt to humanity. [applause]

We were and are being helped by other countries and peoples. [applause] The Soviet workers who sow wheat in the Ukraine or extract the oil in Siberia and transport it to the ports and from the ports in the USSR to Cuba have helped us a lot. [applause]

Experts from the Soviet Union and other socialist nations have helped us considerably. They have supplied us with arms to defend ourselves and to make us feel at ease here at home, and not fear anyone, neither Reagan nor King Kong, should he be president of the United States. [applause]

The security of our country, the guarantee of a supply of fuels and other raw materials, and a certain and just trade have been the expressions of internationalism toward us. [applause] We lack great natural resources but we do have great human resources. Our doctors are our human resources. Our teachers are our human resources. Our experts and builders are our human resources. We have them of extraordinary quality. [applause]

We have universities with more than 150,000 students. We have thousands of workers attending high school. We have thousands of workers studying in ninth grade. A sixth-grade education is practically the minimum for all our workers. We have made truly impressive progress. I believe that we will still go further because the labor organizations have already decided to make the ninth grade the minimum for all workers. [applause]

The first two nations to eradicate illiteracy are Cuba and now Nicaragua. [applause] This is what a revolution means. This is what a revolution can do. Consequently, we must continue preparing ourselves and working to develop ourselves and contribute as much as possible to the development and advancement of other nations.

When we speak of this date, we speak of the men who fell on this day--the martyrs of the revolution and those who shed their blood on this date--as a symbol of the other dates, as a symbol of those who subsequently fell in the clandestine struggle, as a symbol of those who fell in the Granma landing, in the mountains of Oriente, in Escambray or fighting the saboteurs and counterrevolutionaries on any front or fulfilling internationalist missions. I say that this fatherland, dignity and people of today would make these men very happy. Nothing would have made them prouder than knowing what these people, who lived under the darkest and most infamous oppression 27 years ago, are today [applause] and what this revolution is today. [applause] For this reason, I said at the beginning that we are wiser because we have learned a lot in these past 27 years. We have learned from experience and mistakes. We have always had the honest attitude of improving ourselves.

This means correcting our steps every time it has been necessary. Whoever says that he was born wise is a liar. Whoever says that he knows everything and is a self-sufficient person, knows nothing. There is no better teacher than the revolution itself. The mistakes made [applause] are overcome as soon as they are seen. Honestly, our revolutionary process is very strong now. It is stronger than ever. [applause]

If we compare what we have today with what we had on that 26 July, 27 years ago, we find in the first place that we have a great party [applause] with hundreds of thousands of communist militants coming from our people. We have powerful mass organizations which include most of our people, the unions, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the Women's Federation, the peasant associations, the student groups and the Pioneers. [applause] We have the powerful organization of our Union of Communist Youths as the backup to our party.

We have the socialist state [applause] and the people's powers. [applause] We have our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces [applause] and our fighters in the Interior Ministry. [applause] We have tens of thousands of veteran and experienced cadres everywhere: In the party, in the mass organizations and in the state.

We should not fear the future, regardless of the prospects. We have firm hopes for world peace, for cooperation among nations regardless of their political system. We are prepared to assume the tasks of development. We are prepared to work on long-range plans [applause] and to think about 1985, 1998 and the year 2000. [applause]

We are already drafting the next 5-year plan. Work is already being done on projects up to the year 2000. We hope to substantially raise our economic efficiency on the basis of the system of directed and planned economy; that is, of applying the experience gathered by the socialist revolutions, applying science to planning and economic management. We will not achieve victory and success solely through the application of a system, the application of experience, the application of science to planning and administration. Man must be behind it. The people must be behind it. [applause] We will combine science, experience and conscience. [applause] We will not abandon our volunteer work [applause] because although we are at the stage of construction of socialism, and although it is essential to apply the principle of distribution according to work, we are and want to be communists. [applause]

Other generations will live under Communism. However, starting now, we must forge men and women who are not only socialists but also communists. [applause] When I ask myself what a communist is, I find the answer when I find a doctor in Bluefields or a female doctor who is a wife and a mother and yet is capable of leaving her family to go save lives thousands of kilometers away from the fatherland. [applause] I find the answer when I see a male or a female teacher in some remote corner of the world. I find it when I see a Cuban fighter willing to sacrifice his life in other lands to defend a just cause thousands of kilometers away from his fatherland. [applause] And I think that this is the communist man and woman. [applause] I find it when I see one of these heroes of work. [applause] I find it when I see those machetemen who for months, working 10, 12 and even 14 hours a day, are capable of carrying out our harvests. [applause] I find it in hundreds of thousands, in millions of selfless compatriots, manual or intellectual workers who devote their lives to toil and duty. Thanks to them there is a fatherland and a revolution. [applause]

I think that our party has hundreds of thousands of militants but I also think we have millions of communists among our people. [applause] I think that we have more than enough reasons to feel optimistic. We have more than enough reasons to celebrate this 26 July proudly, [applause] and to assert that the blood spilled 27 years ago and the blood spilled during these 27 years has not been spilled in vain. [applause]

Fatherland or death! We will overcome! [applause]

SALVADORAN JUNTA SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

PA270302 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2308 GMT 26 July continues its live coverage of the mass rally in Ciego de Avila to mark the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

The unidentified announcer reads a message to Fidel Castro from the revolutionary leadership in El Salvador. The text of the message reads: "In this century, the Moncada cleared the revolutionary path for the liberation of Latin America. Earlier, the Sandinist Segovias had shown that the sovereignty of our peoples cannot be discussed, but must be defended with arms in hand. The Moncada and the Sierra Maestra showed that armed revolution is the Latin American way to win true independence, freedom and social justice. The Nicaraguan people succeeded in this manner 1 year ago.

"The Salvadoran people are also marching down the same path, led by its united vanguard, each day more invincible, heroically advancing against genocidal enemies who are armed and supervised by the imperialist Government of the United States, to certain triumph which is already imminemt. Long live 26 July! Long live the heroic martyrs of the Moncada! Long live the exemplary internationalism of the Cuban people and Communist Party! Long live the indestructible friendship of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement with the Cuban revolution! Long live Fidel Castro, the inspiring brother of the revolutionary struggle of all nations oppressed by imperialism! Fatherland or death, we shall win! United until final victory.

"Signed by the politico-military unified revolution leadership in El Salvador, Central America, July 1980."

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MONGOLIA

FL260141 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Grenada today established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Mongolia. The agreement was signed for the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] by Legal Affairs Minister Brother Kendrick Radix, who is now in the United States.

According to a government information release, both countries decided to establish ties on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The diplomatic relations between Grenada and Mongolia will be at ambassadorial level.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

FL260135 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Message from Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to DPRK President Kim Il-song on the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for liberation--read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland's liberation struggle on the 27th of July 1953, I salute you, your party and government and your courageous people in your historic victory over and continuing struggle against the aggressive expansionist designs of United States imperialists.

We note with satisfaction that from the date of the liberation of your then unified country in August 1945, the people of the DPRK have been courageously fighting for their dignity and their right to live as one country and one people. We also note with satisfaction that the illegal occupation of your then unified country by U.S. imperialists in September 1945 and its arbitrary division into so-called South Korea and North Korea have always been resisted by courageous, patriotic and anti-imperialist forces in Korea as a whole. The terrible and barbarous atrocities which were inflicted on the oppressed but resisting people of South Korea in May 1980 must serve as an eloquent reminder to the aggressive imperialists and their local puppets that the people of Korea are as determined today as they were 20 years ago when on September 9th 1948 they voted in free and fair elections for the reunification of their country and establish the DPRK.

Today on this historic occasion, the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] and the NJM [New Jewel Movement] and the free people of Grenada renew again our revolutionary and fraternal support for the righteous struggle of the people of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of their country, for the removal of U.S. bases and troops from your territory and for an end to all provocative and intruditory [as heard] military exercises in your region.

With the support of the nonaligned movement and all [word indistinct] of democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, we are confident that the [words indistinct], the emergency martial law and the terrible savagery and butchery now being inflicted on the courageous patriots of South Korea will be abolished. We join you in your call for a [words indistinct] to a durable peace in order to prevent war and obtain and consolidate of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement and for an end to the unjustified arbitrary detention and disappearnaces of patriotic forces in Korea [as heard]. Long live the struggle of the people of the DPRK for and end to the shameful imperialist policy of two Koreas, for peaceful reunification, for self-determination, for peace, justice and social progress.